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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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CONGRESSIONAL

THE MARCH TOWARDS IMPERIALISM

Send Issues to Fill Private Pockets—Appointments in Violation of Law to Prop Up Private Bank Accounts—Mendacious Crystallizing into A Pedestal for Autocracy.

It is generally believed that the march to imperialism everywhere is led by men of strong fiber. The facts that are being uncovered by Congress, the Senate in particular, on what is rapidly developing into a second Panama Scandal that may eclipse the first one in France, go to prove that the sources of the imperialistic idea under capitalism are materially different from the imperialistic sources under feudalism. Several recent and successive steps in the Panama Canal matter, since the rotten one that started the canal venture, illustrate the fact that the country is now heading towards one-man power, and they point to the element from which the movement is recruited. The Congressional Record of the last few weeks teems with the evidence.

The first of these steps was the issuing of Panama bonds to the amount of \$608,000. The bonds were issued under the name of the Panama Railroad Company. The identical men who issued the bonds were, however, the U. S. Canal Commissioners. The act was without warrant in law. The Commissioners have no such authority.

The next was the appointment of T. P. Shonts as Chairman of the Commission with a salary of \$30,000 and his continuance on the directory of the Clover Leaf Railroad Company—in contravention of law.

The third step was the appointment of Endicott, Ernst and Hains, all three Army and Navy officers of the United States, to seats on the Panama Commission with salaries larger than those that they receive in the service and without deducting the latter—in direct contravention of the statute creating the Commission, and of other statute provisions in the matter of appointments and salaries.

The fourth step was the appointment of Bishop, by the Commissioners, to a \$20,000 sinecure on the Commission. He was to write articles to the newspapers and "correct" false information regarding the Canal, in other words to

create public sentiment for the Canal and its Commissioners.

The fifth, and so far the last step, is the nomination by the President of the identical Bishop to a full membership on the Commission, after the man's sinecure had been discovered.

We have five successive acts of lawlessness together with its accompanying disregard for the opinion of others, that caused the statement to be made in the Senate that the democratic principle was being trampled on by the President and the autocratic principle introduced. With the exception of the fifth step, the nomination of Bishop by the President, which was promptly resented by the Senate to the extent of causing that body to rescind its confirmation of the other members of the Commission, all the other steps were enforced and some remain in force to-day. Is it virile energy on the part of the lawless element that schemes and puts through these measures? Just the reverse.

The autocrat or Caesar, who seeks to raise himself to absolute power, has hitherto required the support of minor Caesars. The mob also was resorted to, but the contriving and determining element always consisted of strong characters, who acted as necessary lieutenants to the central figure. It is otherwise in the instance of the Roosevelt lieutenants. These are marked with the quality of the menial and lackey. The Bishops are flatterers merely. They are a needy crowd of shoddies. Fraud is their forte. Roosevelt is just the material that such flatterers can play upon. By filling him full with his own "strength" they can get him to do what they like. Now, then, the feature of the imperialism which we are heading is the flattery of the Roosevelt flatterers—**BOVE ALL THEIR NUMBERS.**

There are two poor classes in the land to-day—one is the Working Class, the class whose poverty pushes them to overthrow capitalism and save civilization; the other is the shoddy class, whose poverty drives them to imperialism, that is, the opportunity for political plunder. In the former lies the country's hope; in the latter the prospect of a latter day Roman Empire debacle.

FIRE ON THE FAKIRS

A FEW PAGES FROM THEIR HISTORY THAT EVERY WORKINGMAN SHOULD KNOW BY HEART.

At last the rats are crawling from their holes: the rising water is filling their dwellings. Its a case of drowning or abandoning their habitation.

Last July, when the Industrial Convention adjourned in Chicago, while some of its keener enemies dreaded the result of the convention, most of its enemies gave it the laugh. Some of them called it "Edition number two, S. T. & L. A." Others: "The resurrection of the A. R. U." Others again called it the "re-organization of the A. L. U." etc. All of them called it a "still born child." But what disappointment they were to meet! Their vain hopes and prophecies melted away as winter's remnant snow by the heat of summer's rising sun. They argued: the failure of the S. T. & L. A. is an evidence of the failure of the I. W. W. un mindful of the laws of evolution, that "Times makes more converts than reason." Only as many years ago as you can count fingers on one hand, if you had the moral courage to say the A. F. of L. is not a labor organization, but a capitalist outpost, the statement seemed fresh to him to whom this knowledge was imparted, and the impart was apt to be looked upon to use an every-day phrase as a man who talked through his hat. But like all truths, it had to abide its time to be recognized as such. Capitalism in order to live must expand and conquer foreign markets. Likewise, pure and simple unionism, in order to live, must become more capitalistic than capitalism itself.

The "Civic Federation," where strikes were settled to the "satisfaction of both parties"—the fakir and the capitalist—with feet under the banquet tables, to the tune of the clinking champagne glasses, and labor evaporated in the continued curling smoke of Havana cigars, "Labor and Capital." Then we saw Harry White, of the Garment Workers, in the hour of their struggle, openly

siding with the manufacturers. Then we see the butchers, the teamsters, one following the other—going down in defeat. Finally, we saw the Interborough strike, where their leaders hurried with fliers to the scene of battle—lined up behind their president, Belmont, beat the army of workers—who elected them to lead them to victory—off the battle ground and scattered them in all directions.

Then we reach a condition where time makes converts instead of reason, time succeeded where reason failed. Less than a year elapses from the last mentioned incident, and a body of over a hundred thousand strong gathered in the Industrial Workers of the World, and, with banners unfurled and the beating of drums, armies of reinforcements arriving day by day joining the hosts of labor under the standard of the I. W. W. In the light of these facts it is getting clearer every hour that to "bore from within" is to occupy the same position on the economic field that is filled by the reformer on the political field.

The reformer clamors for the right to be part of the bourgeois government, and is content with reformed capitalism. The Socialist does not want any part of capitalism. He knows even if he succeeds in reforming it he will only have reformed capitalism. He therefore abhors the idea of becoming a part of the capitalist machinery of government. The "bore from within" looks upon the A. F. of L. as a labor organization which in time he'll reform.

The I. W. W. man says, you can no more reform the A. F. of L. than you can capitalism. If you reform it you'll have a reformed A. F. of L. The foundation of the A. F. of L. is the Brotherhood of Capital and Labor—CAPITALISM! The only course left is to knock the foundation from under it. If you'll do this from the inside the structure

will come down and crush you "borers from within" beneath its ruins.

But the possibility or impossibility is no longer an issue. On the one side is the A. F. of L., a capitalist organization, its leaders are simply vice-presidents to President Belmont and his "Civic Federation." It lost all strikes that were of any account. It couldn't win one if it tried. On the other side we see an organization built on the foundation of the class struggle: LABOR directed and controlled by sincere and honest men. Its form of organization is abreast of the times; in line with the present industrial development. It holds out to the worker hopes of his emancipation. How can the intelligent wage worker hesitate in his choice. Will they line up behind Belmont or will they take their place in the ranks of the revolutionary proletariat of the world. A hundred thousand have answered by enrolling in the I. W. W. Many more are answering at the meetings of the different locals every day, when they fill out application blanks. And a great many more will answer in the same way in the future. We are not the only ones that know this. The other fellows are likewise aware of it, judging by the hysterical cries they emit.

Readers of The People will remember the late strike of the cap makers, which ended in a complete defeat for the strikers, and the then leaders heralded it as a great victory, which cry was re-echoed by all pure and simple organs, including the "Worker" and the "Volkzeitung." The leaders made a contract which was a complete surrender of the cap makers to the manufacturers. The leaders would not acquaint their members with the contract, and satisfied them that the strike was a victory. Poor deluded cap makers. They were so sincere that if you tried to show them that it was a disgraceful defeat instead of a great victory they looked at you with suspicion—a "Daily People liar." Have not their leaders, the "Volkzeitung," the "Worker," the "Vorwaerts," told them it was a great victory against the open shop? Many of them remained in the organization with the impression created by their leaders that the contract called for a closed shop. But the truth leaked out, thanks to the Daily People. Some of the more intelligent among them organized a local of the I. W. W. in New York. In Detroit, Mich., a number joined the mixed local. In both cities these men retained their pure and simple cards. The cap makers' leader set to work at once. First they expelled these people from their organization, then visited their employers, requesting of them that these men be discharged, warning the manufacturers that these men would cause strikes, for they are Socialists, anarchists, etc. At some places they succeeded, at other places they failed. In Detroit they went on strike against their own member whom they expelled because he belonged to a mixed I. W. W. local; denied him the right to live, not because he organized an opposition union, not because he was not a member of their union, but for the only reason: of agitating for the I. W. W. After these men were thrown on the streets they gained supporters among the cap makers of said factory. The result was that the pure and simple were locked out. Then the I. W. W. cap makers returned to work. A similar affair is taking place among the cap makers of New York. The leaders knowing that if I. W. W. men will work in these factories the rank and file will discover the swindle about the great "victory," will abandon them, and refuse to pay dues for such "victories," and they, the fakirs, will have to go to work.

As I have said at the outset of this article: "the rats are crawling from their holes," the "Volkzeitung" and "Worker" are "impartial," as you know, in the fight between the I. W. W. and the A. F. of L. (sic). The pure and simple cap makers have started a campaign of mud throwing and slander against the I. W. W. The Volkzeitung, encouraged by the show of fight of its friends, discarded its mantle of impartiality; last week it sent its boy, the "Worker," this week it comes out itself in the open, picked up the mud prepared by the A. F. of L. and now all of them set to with bombarding Fort I. W. W. with mud bullets.

We shall not pick up the mud of the "Volkzeitung" which it throws on the I. W. W. in its editorial of the 19th of this month, as we don't care to have our laundry bill increased. We shall take one sentence from said editorial. Speaking of the contract, which only a few months ago it heralded as a great victory for the strikers, it says: THE

INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL

GROWTH AND VIGOROUS ACTIVITY SHOWN IN ALL RESPECTS.

To Participate As Body in January 22 Demonstration—Appeal to Pledge Day's Pay to Revolutionists Seconded—Inspiring Effect of Affiliation With I. W. W. Noted.

The most interesting and encouraging meeting so far of the Industrial Council of New York and Vicinity, I. W. W., was held Tuesday evening, December 19, with President Rozelle presiding. Delegate after delegate reported growth and vigorous activity, and several of the reports were received with the plaudits of the entire Council.

A gavel was presented to the Council by delegate Knauer, and accepted with thanks. The committee on the new headquarters was then called, and instructed to hire, in time for the next meeting, the largest and most suitable hall obtainable. The address of the new headquarters will be communicated to the locals by the secretary in time for the meeting, which will be on January 2nd.

Two new delegates were seated, from the Hebrew Legitimate and Variety Actors' Union.

The committee in charge of the Debs mass meetings reported overwhelming success with all four meetings, the audiences being large and enthusiastic, and much good having resulted for the I. W. W. The financial report of the committee showed the total expenses of the four meetings to be \$320.55; the income by collections and donations, \$260.25; deficit, \$60.30. This slight deficit it was decided to make up by calling upon the locals for donations. The committee pointed out that this \$60 was a very small net cost for four such splendid agitation meetings, and it was evident that the delegates assembled concurred in this opinion.

When the matter of the underhanded and indecent work of the A. F. of L. Capmakers against the I. W. W. came up, a committee of seven was elected to take charge of the matter in conjunction with the I. W. W. local in that trade.

The most interesting part of the meeting was the reports of the delegates. Steier, of the Clockmakers, reported that his local had arranged a concert and ball to take place on March 2, at Lenox Assembly Rooms, on Second street near Avenue C, the proceeds of which are to be used in opening a permanent office for the Textile Industry, and putting an organizer in the field.

The report from the Machinists, given by delegate Winauer, was to the effect that \$3.70 had been collected for the Russian Revolution, and \$1 for the Elevator Operators. The local is increasing in membership, and in the near future several machinists' mass meetings are to be held.

Jacobson, of Yonkers Mixed Local, gave encouraging news of proposed mass meetings both in Yonkers and in New Rochelle, where the prospects for a strong I. W. W. local are very bright.

The Building Trades delegate, Pierson, reported that his local had been increased by the accession of sixteen men in the sheet metal and cornice trade. This local has voted to give every new member a subscription to the Industrial Worker, the proposed monthly organ of the I. W. W., and has got twelve subscriptions to the Proceedings of the Industrial Convention, soon to be issued in book form.

Delegate Ramelow, of the Engineers,

ENTIRE CONTRACT CAN ONLY BE ACCEPTED AS A RECOGNITION OF DEFEAT FOR THE STRIKERS, FOR IT CONTAINS ALL THE RIGHTS OF THE MANUFACTURERS, BUT NONE, OR NEARLY NONE, OF STRIKERS. Which of the two is the lie, when it and the "Worker" wrote that it was a great victory, or now when it says it is a surrender? All hail with joy this "new" enemy. We got her where we're longing to see her, in a place where she can do us the least harm in the open; out of her rat hole she is now smoked out; now we'll go for her. Give me avowed enemy, before an "impartial" "friend." You know the "Worker"; it is impartial—on the editorial page—on the other pages, we are an organization that POMPOUSLY styles itself the Industrial Workers of the World. Then it goes on throwing mud at the organization toward whom it is "impartial."

I. M. W.

reported increase in membership. A joint meeting has been arranged, he said, between his local and an independent German Engineers' Union, at which meeting, it is expected that the latter will come over in a body to the I. W. W. The delegate also reported that his local had raised \$5 for the Russian Revolutionists, and that the work of getting subscribers to the Industrial Worker was going on rapidly.

Keough, of the Excentric Engineers reported a rapid growth, and said not a man in the local was unemployed. His men are in charge of buildings along Broadway, from Twenty-third street to the Battery, and there are prospects of several of these buildings being organized from top to bottom in the I. W. W. before long.

Brody, of the Printers, said a mass meeting had been held at which six new members were obtained; plans were under way, he said, to organize a local of bookbinders working in the shops alongside of I. W. W. men. Another mass meeting is being arranged by the local for January 29.

Delegate Francis reported for the Ladies' Tailors the formation of a strong Italian branch, which was joined by fifty men at one meeting. The Jewish branch initiated six new members last time it met.

The Silkweavers delegate, Diederich, reported the raising of \$3 for the Russian fund, and \$1 for the Elevator Operators. The silk weavers' strikes in the Tremont Mills and in West New Brighton are still on, and the outlook is good for victory. Dumas, of the same local declared that the organization had never been in such close touch with the silk workers in the vicinity and in the city itself as they have been since affiliating with the I. W. W. The grand purpose of the new organization seems to have inspired them with a greater capacity and willingness for work in the cause of labor.

Scheffel, of the Cloth Hat and Cap Makers, reported steady gains in membership in spite of the disruption tactics of the A. F. of L., and five subscribers for the Industrial Worker.

Riak reported for Bronx Borough Industrial Union, a special effort to organize the railroad workers, with great success. Twenty-three track hands joined at one meeting lately, and no session takes place without more joining. Mass meetings for the railroaders are now in contemplation.

Wieder, of the Cigarmakers, declared progress in membership, 14 having joined since the last Council meeting. The union is growing so fast that it is now looking about for larger rooms.

Bickelman, the Musicians' delegate, reported the raising of \$75 to be sent to Russia, to the wife and child of one of the members, who are in danger there, to enable them to flee to America.

The Leather Goods Workers reported through Donath, a small but steady increase in membership at every meeting, and the arrangement of trade mass meetings to be held early in January.

The Hebrew Actors likewise reported a steady increase in numbers. The local at its last meeting passed a resolution to supply free talent to all labor unions and progressive societies desiring it in connection with entertainments and concerts.

The nominations made by the locals for officers of the Council were read, and the secretary instructed to set about having the ballots printed. Each local is to be supplied with ballots sufficient to provide one for each member in good standing at the next Council meeting. The ballots are to be marked in secret, and those cast in a local are to be returned in one envelope to the secretary of the Council, who will turn them over to a canvassing committee. All votes not in by the first Council meeting in February, at which the count will take place, will not be considered.

The organizing committee reported favorably on four new charter applications. Apropos of the editorial in the A. F. of L. Corporation Volkzeitung on Tuesday, December 19, calling the I. W. W. a scab organization, and a bunch of labor disrupters, the organizing committee reported that it had appointed a sub-committee of three, all share-holders in the Volkzeitung Corporation, to call on the board of directors at their next meeting (held Wednesday, Dec. 20), to demand of the gentlemen an explanation of their vicious attitude towards the organization.

The last acts of the Council were to decide to participate as a body in the monster demonstration to be held on January 22, in support of the Russian revolutionists; and to recommend to all members of the I. W. W. represented in

JANUARY 22, 1906.

CALL FOR INTERNATIONAL DEMONSTRATION IN AID OF THE RUSSIAN WORKING CLASS MEETS WITH ENTHUSIASTIC RESPONSE.

The call, issued by the International Socialist Bureau, ratified by the sub-committee of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party, and published in the last issue of the Weekly People, for an international demonstration in aid of the Russian working class on Jan. 22, 1906, the first anniversary of the massacre of the proletariat of St. Petersburg, is meeting with an enthusiastic response. Since the call has appeared many letters have been received in answer thereto by the Daily and Weekly People, which are printed in full below. Section Westchester County, S. L. P. and Local Yonkers have arranged for a joint demonstration at the latter city. Section New York County, S. L. P. has engaged the Grand Central Palace, and issued a call to all progressive labor organizations to a conference for the purpose of making the New York demonstration a huge one, in keeping with the city's status in the affairs of Capitalism and Socialism. This call is also given in full below.

THE LETTERS.

Having read in the Sunday People the appeal for a Socialist demonstration on the 22nd of January, 1906, in honor of the workers killed in St. Petersburg a year ago, the following thought struck me: How would it be if each class-conscious worker throughout the world, who is working on the 22nd of January, 1906, would give his earnings of said day to the revolutionists of Russia? They are worth it and more. Therefore, I, as a member of the S. L. P. and the I. W. W., pledge myself to give my wages of the 22nd of January, 1906, to our brothers of Russia, and appeal to you, class-conscious workers of the world, to act accordingly.

Comrades: the fire of the revolution is burning. Furnish it with fuel until it has blazed the way through autocracy and capitalism to Socialism.

Yours for the emancipation of our class,
Eugene Fischer.
New York City, December 17.

I second the suggestion of Eugene Fischer, in to-day's Daily People, that "each class-conscious worker throughout the world who is working on the 22nd of January, 1906, give his earnings of said day to the revolutionists of Russia." As he well says: "They are worth it and more"; with the emphasis on the more. They have no midsummer picnic like we who talk revolution, and yet are only acquainted with its benign aspects. Let us, therefore, hold up their hands and stoutly their hearts by aiding them financially recognizing that their fight is our fight, and that they are only holding up a mirror in which we may see reflected some of the infamies that we must endure and some of the deeds that we must do in order to gain our emancipation. On that day, our Russian brothers will not be found wanting. They will reciprocate—they will then show again as they have already shown that they know no race or creed, but one united proletariat. Following Eugene Fischer's good example I pledge my earnings of January 22, 1906, to the Russian revolutionists; and I hope our January 22, 1906, demonstration will not only be a large but also a substantial one.

Justus Ebert.

New York, December 18.

While the working class in England is holding "bread" demonstrations in front of the mansions and churches of the capitalist class, begging it for work, the Russian working class is arming itself to overthrow the murderous autocracy and its cowardly Czar.

As suggested by Eugene Fisher in last Monday's Daily People and seconded by Justus Ebert, my day's wages on the 22nd of January, 1906, will go toward the Russian revolution fund. I would further suggest that each section or branch of the S. L. P. make this matter an order of business at their regular business meeting. The Russian proletariat is indeed worthy of the moral and financial support of every class-conscious wageworker in the country.

The Council, to act on the suggestion made by Eugene Fischer through the Daily People, to pledge the earnings of that day, January 22, to the cause of the overthrow of Czarism, conscious that the proletariat the world over is one, and that their fight in Russia is also our fight here in America.

Down with the autocracy!
Three cheers for the Russian revolution!
New York, Dec. 10, '05,

I also am an earnest follower of the idea Eugene Fisher suggested, and will willingly give up my wages of that day. I hope to see this social struggle a success.

May the inevitable be speeded on its course.

Yours for emancipation,
Herman D. Deutsch.
New York, Dec. 19.

Please find enclosed a check for \$50.00 for the fund to assist our comrades in Russia in their fight. In straining our efforts to cut this amount out of our income to help in the Russian struggle we felt that we were acting contrary to the motto: "Charity begins at home," but, as Justus Ebert justly says, our fight here, hard as it appears or at times actually is for some of us, is as a "midsummer picnic" compared with the life and death struggle with the beastly government of Russia, now going on in that country. We therefore decided to make this special effort for the Russian fight, the more so that it is possible for us to help in the American struggle with active work, while financial assistance is the only kind we can render to our Russian comrades.

Boris and Anna Reinstein.

Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 20.

The noble action of Comrade Reinstein impels me to do to-day, what I might not be able to do a month hence. We often make promises which we intend to fulfill, but just as often something prevents our doing so.
This being a time for good wishes, I think we should show it by our acts—to the extent that we can. As my best wishes are for things revolutionary, in the Socialist sense I hereby contribute six dollars as follows: January 22nd fund, \$1.50; People Xmas Box, \$1; N. Y. Defense Fund, 50 cents; Comrade Batter fund, 50 cents; Andreas Defense Fund, 50 cents; Press Security League, \$1; total \$5.

For the remaining dollar, send one Weekly People for one year, and fifty copies of the issue that will contain Comrade Debs' speech.

John Lindgren.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 22.

At a regular meeting of Branch Yonkers, Socialist Labor Party, held Wednesday, December 20, a committee of six from the Socialist party local of Yonkers appeared for the purpose of co-operating with a like committee of the Socialist Labor Party to hold a joint demonstration on January 22, in Yonkers, which was unanimously adopted and a committee appointed.

J. A. Orme.

Yonkers, Dec. 20.

TO ALL PROGRESSIVE ORGANIZATIONS OF LABOR IN GREATER NEW YORK.

Greeting:—
The International Socialist Bureau at Brussels, Belgium, has issued a call to all Socialist organizations of the world to organize everywhere, on January 22, 1906, giant demonstrations in the shape of parades or mass meetings or both, in commemoration of the first anniversary of the massacre of the working people of St. Petersburg by the criminal and barbarous forces of the Czar.

The purpose of these world-wide demonstrations is obvious. It is to marshal the forces of Labor the world over on one and the same day, for one and the same purpose, animated by one and the same spirit. It is to demonstrate to our fellow workers of Russia, now locked in mortal combat with autocracy and Czarism, the solidarity of the working class, to tell them that we know and feel their fight to be our fight, their victory to be our victory. It is to aid them in a more substantial way than by mere expression of sympathy and solidarity, namely, by the collection of funds, the world over, funds to supply the sinews of war, funds to further their propaganda and their organization, funds to aid in the annihilation of Czarism.

And, moreover, it is to demonstrate to the rulers and to the capitalist class of every country, inclined to prop up the tottering throne of the Czar by armed force, that they are not invulnerable.

(Continued on page 6.)

Revolutionary Socialism

It would be hard, indeed, to find a question that is more widely discussed, and at the same time, more thoroughly misrepresented, by its opponents and by a large percentage that imagine themselves to be its adherents, than is Socialism.

The opponents of Socialism have characterized it as Anarchy in disguise, as the dreams of a lot of fanatics, and as a scheme of the incompetent and unsuccessful to insure their own economic salvation at the expense of others.

Some who proclaim themselves Socialists, define it as Christianity modernized, as love and charity, and other creditable emotions and sentiments. While others claim that Socialism is a scheme evolved out of the inner consciousness of man, which is to be imposed on society from without, regardless of the conditions or the laws of adaptability.

Socialism is not Christianity modernized; neither is it the imaginative scheme of any man or body of men. It is the legitimate child of evolution, the logical outgrowth of modern industrial development. It declares that, seeing industry is social in operation and effect, industry should also be social in ownership.

It has been the mistaken belief of a great many well-meaning, but misguided people, that they could acquire a complete knowledge of the importance of the theory of Socialism in a short time by simply reading a Socialist article in a magazine, or by listening to a discourse on the subject; and who, when in doubt, would go to some person who probably knew as little about Socialism as the questioner did himself.

Socialism is a science, and like any other science, requires study.

Shaeffel, the Austrian economist, Minister of Education and author of "The Quintessence of Socialism" says it took him years to grasp the full purport of Socialism.

Socialism and Capitalism.

Those who would understand Socialism must understand capitalism. "But," you may say, "Socialism does not exist, at least not as yet." But it does exist. It exists in embryo in the present mode of production, where everything is socially produced, that is to say, co-operatively, by millions of interdependent wage workers. But the product does not belong to society; it belongs to private individuals, called capitalists. Hence, we have co-operative or Socialist production and individual, or capitalist ownership. This is wrong, and destructive of liberty, the Socialist maintains, and he stands ready to prove it by facts, which will also show that the class that owns the land and the tools of production, the capitalist class, is a useless class, and can give no logical reason for its existence; so, unless one believes that it is right for parasites to live on the body social, then it must be admitted that a system that rewards idleness with honor and station, and at the same time rewards industry with poverty, must be wrong.

The Socialist being an evolutionist, and believing in the law of progress, is logically an optimist. He does not contend that the capitalist system was not necessary at all, or is without value; on the other hand, he claims that the capitalist class had an historic mission to perform in organizing industry on a social scale, that they have performed that mission, and have consequently lived out their usefulness as a class in society.

Socialists work for the establishment of a co-operative commonwealth, that is, a system in which land and machinery shall be social in ownership as well as in operation. But they are not the primary forces that are making its establishment

necessary. Capitalism is the power that is perfecting the means of production and exchange, and making it possible for society to take possession of the finished tool, the great international trust that is fast nearing perfection.

In the early days of capitalism, everything was in line with the capitalist system of production. That is to say the system of ownership harmonized with the system of production and exchange, both being individualistic. The worker then received the full product of his toil. But, even in those embryonic days the capitalist system contained the elements of its own destruction, namely, invention and competition. These same elements, by necessitating large or corporate capital and combination, were the constructive forces that built up the capitalist stronghold of the world, the trust. They are the forces that are preparing the way for Socialism, and foreshadowing its coming in the gigantic combinations of international Capitalism. The desires of the unsuccessful and the aspirations of the Christians are small factors in this colossal process.

Socialism and Evolution.

Socialists claim that it is the same in society as in biology, that there is no fixity in social life, that the world is constantly changing in its economic condition as it is in its biological one. And they are backed by the best scientific minds the world has known. Darwin, Huxley, Clodd, Morgan and Marx, all agree that evolution is universal. Says Clodd, in his "Story of Creation": "If the theory of evolution is not universal, the germs of decay are in it."

There are no germs of decay in evolution; on that every thinking person is agreed. Society is slowly changing; like the evolution of the human race biologically the change is not perceived until the completion of the evolutionary process is reached, when it suddenly takes the form of revolution, and the new form bursts into being, not because some "incompetent" desires it or a great patriot suddenly discovers that a change is necessary, but because like the birth of a child, the revolution is the visible result of the evolutionary changes that have been taking place unperceived by the many.

The working men, as a class, are governed in their actions by their material interests; and so are other men and women. But the material interests of one class of society differs greatly from that of another class, and are opposite and conflicting. Of this fact, the worker is kept in ignorance by the ruling class, because it is to the material interest of the ruling class to teach the workers that the interests of employer and employee are identical. It is also to the best interests of the capitalist class to keep the workers struggling to emancipate themselves individually. They thus keep the workers in an unorganized state, every man against every other man. But all that chasing of rainbows will soon be a thing of the past. There are few capitalists and millions of workmen who can never be anything else. Thus the generation that is passing to the home of the great majority, is leaving behind it the generation that is to bring to the light the solid fact that has cast its shadow before it, namely, the solidarity of working class interests, that is bending every energy to overthrow the capitalist system, and usher in the new born system, the Socialist, or co-operative republic. For this conflict of interests breeds in the capitalist class the necessity for perpetuating Capitalism; while, vice versa, it impels the working class onward to its overthrow.

Socialism and Revolution.

Some there be, and not a few, that

think that if they could get a majority of votes for Socialism, no matter by what methods, that the social revolution would be accomplished at once. But this is an error, and a very grave one; for without an intelligent understanding of the conflict of interests in capitalism and the constructive theories of Socialism, backed by a powerful economic organization, the social revolution would be still born. That is, it would be premature. The social revolution would be defeated. The world would be thrown into a state of industrial serfdom, and the great mass of the people rendered helpless and discouraged. To what kind of a state this would finally lead, is hard to contemplate. But the Socialist movement is too well advanced now for any such a fatal mistake to be made.

The real revolutionary Socialist is called an impossibilist by the opportunists. It is because the latter do not understand the class conflicts growing out of evolutionary progress. They hope to attain to an ideal state before the people are in any way capable of holding the advance made against the reactionaries and grafters who will, in the hour of the seeming victory of Socialism, fall over themselves to be a part of the winning army. But when the people, or a majority of the people have risen to an intellectual level that will enable them to fight according to class interests, and thus see the victory they have won—to think for themselves and act accordingly, and not be led by the nose, by any leader, be he ever so great a Socialist—when they have risen this far, they will be invincible, because they will understand the vital principles upon which the new order of things is made necessary and founded; and the reactionary or grafter will be discovered the minute he attempts to open his mouth. As it stands to-day the great mass of the people know practically nothing about the so-called "Socialistic" issues that the politicians tell them are of vital importance to them, and a good candidate, from a political standpoint, can swing the votes of a large number of the people, if he has tact enough to flatter them with high sounding praise about the American's superior intelligence.

That the average American has a large amount of intelligence is of course beyond question, but intelligence does not always imply knowledge; a man may be very intelligent and at the same time be in a state of ignorance regarding social and economic questions, because his environment has been of such a nature that he has been constantly misinformed on those questions. The kind of reading matter that he had been doing his brain with has caused his head to rise in rebellion against his hat and he is insulted if some common every-day working man comes along and attempts to teach him. He exclaims, "nonsense! what do you, a common laboring man, know about such things as that? Why, Prof. Knowitall, the wise man, has just written an article in The Boston Blatter that knocks you Socialists into a cocked hat." He then strides off in a put-that-in-your-pipe-and-smoke-it way, thinking that he has silenced "that fanatic". But in reality the Boston Blatter has, for the time being at least, knocked his brains into a cocked hat.

Socialism and Slavery.

The Socialists contend that a person who is compelled by force of necessity, due to his non-ownership of land and capital, to sell himself by the hour, day or week to another for a price, called wages, and that price only enough to supply his immediate wants, is a wage slave, because his labor or labor-power is a commodity on the market, bought

and sold just as horses and cows, pork and other merchandise. We hear of the "labor market". What is the "labor market" but a wage slave market? As Socialists have often said the very terminology of capitalist society proves the slave character of wage labor.

Some there are who, admitting that labor is bought in open market and exploited by wage slavery yet claim that it were ever thus and thus it will ever remain. They are fond of quoting Aristotle, who, they assert, was a very wise man and knew what he was talking about, when he said that slavery must always exist. Aristotle was truly a wise man, but what he said was something different from what they attribute to him.

Aristotle, the greatest mind in ancient society, said that slavery must always exist, because "the wheel does not turn of itself; the needle does not sew of itself." He explained that society must have an intellectual class to do the thinking, and that class must be a leisure class; they must be surrounded with every luxury, in order to give their brain a chance to develop, and in order that this leisure class be furnished with the means for development there were slaves for the lords, and apprentices for master-workers. But, Aristotle did not stop there. He said: "If every tool, when summoned, or even of its own accord, could do the work that befits it, just as the creations of Deaclus moved of themselves, or the tripods of Hephaestus went of their own accord to their sacred work, if the weavers' shuttles were to weave of themselves, then there would be no need of apprentices for the master-workers, or of slaves for the lords."

Aristotle's conception of an ideal society has been realized. We have marvelous labor-saving machinery to do the work of slaves. The wheel now turns of itself, the needle sews of itself, the weavers' shuttles weave of themselves, every tool, when summoned does the work that befits it. Consequently, slavery, or arduous toil for the masses has ceased to have a reason, and should be abolished.

Aristotle was a heathen and knew nothing of the beauties of Christianity, but he exhibited a profoundness of wisdom, and a loftiness of sentiment that puts to shame the present-day "thinkers" who prostitute their intellect that the ruling class may continue to rule and pay them their "thirty pieces of silver."

Says Marx, of the Ancients: "They, perhaps, excused the slavery of one on the ground that it was a means to the full development of another. But to preach the slavery of the masses, in order that a few crude and half-educated upstarts might become 'eminent spinners', 'extensive sausage makers', and 'influential shoe-black dealers'—to do this they lacked the bump of Christianity."

All roads lead to Socialism, even the writings of the extreme individualist, Herbert Spencer, prove it; he said: "No one can be perfectly free till all are free. None can be perfectly moral till all are moral. No one can be perfectly happy till all are happy."

Under our present industrial system none are perfectly free, not even the favored ones, the capitalists. They must commit shocking crimes to save their millions from ruin by their own kind. They are under the necessity of creating markets for their goods, that results in bloody foreign wars and lying advertising. Few people, when looking over the pages upon pages of advertising in any modern magazine ever think of the tremendous amount of money that it must require to keep before the people the numberless useless, and not to say

Worse than in New York, was done to the capmakers' union in Detroit. According to the aforesaid leaflet, over 100 members of this union were locked out on November 27, although the union had a contract with the firm in question. According to the contention of the General Executive Committee of the capmakers, eight members of the I. W. W. caused the firm to break its contract with the union and to throw its members upon the street. Again, as in the New York case, the eight instigators of the lock-out are members of the S. L. P. and they remained at work as scabs, while the members of the capmakers' union were driven out of the factory with the aid of the police.

These were the facts published by the General Executive Committee of the capmakers' union. They can serve as an example what it will come to in the trade union movement if the policy to fight existing unions with counter organizations is continued. The employers, the capitalists, have the benefit thereof; such counter organizations work into their hands. Factional division is created where unity is so much needed. And greater than on any other field is the need of unity in the economic field.

fraudulent, merchandise of the modern advertiser. And yet, "it pays to advertise."

Socialism and Compromise.

Now as to the make-up of a real Socialist. First of all, he is an uncompromising revolutionist. He is never a hypocrite. He is the same the world over. He cannot be misled by any reform movement that may be produced as a last extreme to run into the ground the genuine social revolution. Witness in Russia, the spectacle of a weak and impotent ruler being forced to turn over part of the authority formerly vested exclusively in himself to Count Witte, because of the aggressive campaign of the Socialists. And witness the dismal failure of this master of subterfuge to fool the revolutionists with crumbs from the political table. Witness the sudden awakening of the conservative and liberal elements when the fact became apparent that the working class was likely to control the situation. When they found that the Socialists could not be misled by the deceptive measures offered by the government, they cut loose from the radical wing with a suddenness that throws a strong light on their true position. No sooner has this reaction set in than Count Witte shows his hand also, which is as tyrannical as the Czar's. But as the news of the day reveals, the Socialist continues to march to victory in Russia, for he is uncompromising and well grounded.

Socialists have learned by experience, that "he who would be free, must himself strike the blow." Still, he is not blind to the signs of the times. He sees the gradual awakening of the masses in the George movement, the Bryan campaign and the recent Mayoralty struggle in New York, where the "Socialistic" movement headed by William Randolph Hearst, went crashing through the powerful party machines of the Republican and Democratic capitalist organizations. The Hearst movement is the most advanced sign of the on-coming movement of the masses for the complete abolition of the bosses of all kinds; both political and economic, and the ruling class is not slow to see the danger therein.

Socialism and Sentiment.

The working class is like a huge giant who, having been asleep a long time is just beginning to awake. Evolution is forcing him to a recognition of his own interests and importance.

While Socialists are not sentimentalists, they nevertheless expound the loftiest sentiment of the age, namely, the wiping out of all wars, the abolition of class distinction, the doing away with class hatreds, through the abolition of class interests; and the laying of the only foundations—those of social interests through social ownership—possible for "Peace on earth, good will among men." So, in the words of Karl Marx, the Socialists say:

"Workers of all countries unite. You have nothing to lose but your chains; you have a world to gain."

And in the words of Mackay:

Come forth from the valley, come forth the hill;

Come forth from the workshop, the mine and the mill;

From pleasure or slumber, from study or play,

Come forth in your myriads! Come forth to-day;

There's a word to be spoken, a deed to be done,

A truth to be uttered, a cause to be won.

Come forth in your myriads! Come forth everyone!

J. C. Northrop.

Providence, R. I.

SLOBODIN IN HOT WATER.

Isaac Bloom is in the Tombs and today will be sentenced for perjury by Recorder Goff, in whose court a jury Wednesday found him guilty.

Bloom lost his suit against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company in January last for injuries which he alleged resulted in paralysis of his legs and arms. It was proven that for months before the alleged injury he had been doctoring for paralysis.

The lawyer who handled Bloom's case, Henry L. Slobodin, of No. 280 Broadway, lived in the same house. Papers have been drawn up by the Alliance against Accident Fraud, which will be presented to the Bar Association making charges against Slobodin.

The Attention of Workmen is Called to the

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PLATFORM

Adopted at the Eleventh National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, July 1904.

The Socialist Labor Party of America, in convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

We hold that the purpose of government is to secure to every citizen the enjoyment of this right; but taught by experience we hold furthermore that such right is illusory to the majority of the people, to wit, the working class, under the present system of economic inequality that is essentially destructive of THEIR life, THEIR liberty and THEIR happiness.

We hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be controlled by the whole people; but again taught by experience we hold furthermore that the true theory of economics is that the means of production must likewise be owned, operated and controlled by the people in common. Man cannot exercise his right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness without the ownership of the land on and the tool with which to work. Deprived of these, his life, his liberty and his fate fall into the hands of the class that owns those essentials for work and production.

We hold that the existing contradiction between the theory of democratic government and the fact of a despotic economic system—the private ownership of the natural and social opportunities—divides the people into two classes: the Capitalist Class and the Working Class; throws society into the convulsions of the Class Struggle; and perverts government to the exclusive benefit of the Capitalist Class.

Thus labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessities of life.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party raises the banner of revolt, and demands the unconditional surrender of the Capitalist Class.

The time is fast coming when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises, on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalist combinations, on the other hand, will have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of America to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them.

And we also call upon all other intelligent citizens to place themselves squarely upon the ground of Working Class interests, and join us in this mighty and noble work of human emancipation, so that we may put summary end to the existing barbarous class conflict by placing the land and all the means of production, transportation and distribution into the hands of the people as a collective body, and substituting the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder—a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

History of a Proletarian ...Family... Across the Ages

By Eugene Sue.

Translated by Daniel De Leon.

In order to understand our own time it is absolutely necessary that we know something of the times that have gone before. The generations are like links in a chain, all connected. The study, by which we can learn what has been done and thought before us, is history, and this is perhaps the most fascinating of all studies. Many historians fill their books with nothing but battles and the doings of "great" men, but happily this style of writing history is becoming obsolete, and the history of the people is taking its place. Socialism is more concerned with the history of the people than with the doings of kings and queens; and with a knowledge of the history of the people we can better understand how the great men achieved prominence. Eugene Sue has given us in the form of fiction the best universal history extant. It is a monumental work entitled "The Mysteries of the People," or "History of a Proletarian Family Across the Ages."

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AT ITS OLD GAME

[The below is the English translation of the editorial published in the "Volksrechtung", the secret organ of the A. F. of L., and referred to in the article "Making Ready for the Third Act", found elsewhere in this issue.]

It has often been pointed out in these columns that all good intentions to the contrary notwithstanding, antagonisms meet with natural sequence spring from the existence of several trade unions of the same calling, which in case of struggles with the bosses must lead to a condition where one labor organization takes a stand against another and that, in case of strikes and lock-outs, the one organization of the workers, by reason of its being supported by the bosses, becomes traitor to its own cause.

If this is self-evident from the mere existence of two unions in the same trade, even though both organizations have originally the best of intentions not to be guilty of any support of the capitalists and to live in peace with the

rival organization, if at all possible, how much sooner must it not come to antagonistic acts against the rival organization, aye, to direct treason to the cause of labor, if, as has been the case with the Industrial Workers of the World, the organization regards, at the very outset, the fight against another labor organization as one of its tasks.

What was bound to come, has then come soon enough. Just as at one time the "Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance" of De Leonite remembrance, in the well-known Seidenberg affair attacked in the rear the striking cigarmakers, so has now the organization of the Industrial Workers of the World, with the aid of the same De Leon, again attacked in the rear a Socialist trade union, again created labor organizations wherewith to fight existing trade unions.

The facts, upon which this case is based, are contained in a leaflet recently issued by the General Executive Committee of the "Cap Makers Union of North America."

As stated there, the "Industrial Workers" have here in New York formed a local union of capmakers in opposition to the existing capmakers' union connected with the American Federation of Labor, and indeed there were three mem-

bers of the S. L. P., who, we follow here the official declaration of the General Executive Committee—together with about twenty scabs, formed this opposition union. The capmakers had a strike which ended in a contract with the employers. This contract can, according to the whole of its contents, be only regarded as an admission of the defeat of the strikers, since it confers all rights upon the employers and none, or nearly none, upon the workers. This contract the three aforesaid adherents of De Leon now took for a pretext to leave their organization, the capmakers' union, and, together with men who had during the strike attacked the strikers in the rear by playing the scab, form a counter organization which received a charter from the "Industrial Workers of the World". Had these men had the honest purpose to serve the cause of labor, they would have endeavored to enlighten the members, WITHIN THEIR ORGANIZATION, as to the nature of the contract entered into if they did believe that something was wrong. But it was direct treason to their own colleagues when they went and formed an opposition union together with men who had degraded themselves as scabs during the strike.

England's Army of Unemployed

Thousands of unemployed men yearly tramping up and down England, from place to place, in and out of London, in a vain search for work which is not to be had upon any terms, create a grave situation, one which has become England's most serious problem. At the outset it is well to distinguish clearly between the employable and the unemployable. A large number of men are in a chronic state of unemployment, because, on account of physical, mental, or moral weakness, they are not efficient. These are not the men referred to in this article. What is meant here by the unemployed is a very different and much higher type of man, one who is industrious, steady, capable of doing a good day's work for a day's wage, willing to exhaust every means for finding work, and, when it is not to be had, courageously facing destitution, going to the last extremity before he can bring himself to ask for charitable assistance.

For some years the condition of the British workman has been growing steadily worse. Protectionists lay the blame on free trade, economists say it is due to inventions, labor-saving machinery, and improved methods of work, while Social Democrats consider the chief reason to be the competitive industrial system and the land system, and still there is in it one result of the decline of agriculture. Undoubtedly all of these enter into the question. The fact is that there is not enough work to go round for the skilled or unskilled laborer; England and Scotland form a very small island with only about 100,000,000 manufacturing, too small a number to keep busy all the skilled workers seeking employment; every new invention, each labor-saving device installed in a factory means the dismissal of some of the men who thus help to swell the number of those out of work.

The dearth of employment for unskilled workers is due to the dislocation of trade as well as to the adoption of improved methods of conducting business employing unskilled labor. Thus the supply is greater than the demand; for every vacancy that occurs there are five applicants for the place. Nor is it possible for unskilled workers to go back to the land because of the tendency upon the part of the titled and moneyed class to acquire all of the available land—so that England's unemployed, unskilled laborer is ground between the upper and the nether millstones, and it is difficult to know what will become of him.

It is estimated on good authority that out of 15,000,000 British workers, men, women, and children there are about 700,000 unemployed and unable to find work. The majority of these are men

unskilled, unorganized laborers. The trade unions with a membership of about 600,000 have not more than five per cent. unemployed; as these are cared for by the unions, want and privation among them are practically non-existent. How long this may be so it is impossible to say. Employment in the building and engineering trades is very slack and the tendency is toward diminishing possibilities for work of all kinds.

When a laboring man in England loses his job, and in these times that is liable to happen to a perfectly capable workman any day, it is ten to one that it will be a long time before he gets another. Often he is absolutely down and out, pushed to the wall by the ever-increasing number of mates in misfortune. He descends to the level of the casual worker, going here, there, everywhere and anywhere a day's or an hour's work may be had. An industrious, self-respecting man, the demoralizing habit of living from hand to mouth is forced upon him and his family until the very bottom is reached, whence there is little hope of reclamation. Sometimes, for verity's sake, he will take a knife and kill his wife and family, or by jumping into the river, end it all. Such cases are by no means rare. It is true there is the poor law, as British public charity is called. But when a man accepts relief he is disfranchised for that year. Even if he does not object to losing his vote, the great number in need of assistance through failure to find work threaten to exhaust the funds available for charity, and so in the end he stands the chances of finding himself without vote, without self-respect, and without the relief for which he has bartered all that he had to give in exchange.

Nor is this a local condition. It extends throughout the length and breadth of Great Britain. In remote localities it is not so acute because smaller numbers are more easily dealt with and relieved. It is in the manufacturing centers like Leicester and Manchester, in the larger cities, and in London that the problem of what to do for the workless man has painfully, insistently forced itself upon public attention. West Ham, for the past few years an abode of chronic poverty just beyond London's East End, is the storm center of the unemployed question. The workers here are all dock laborers and men who have been employed in shipping industries. There was a time when work was plentiful in West Ham, when the dock laborer had a steady job and from his weekly wages of 18 to 28 shillings (\$4.50 to 6.25) managed to rent a nice little house, furnish it decently, even comfortably, and to lay by something for a rainy day. It is very different now; the nice little homes have been given up as the savings rapidly disappeared, families are crowded to-

gether to an unbearable degree, one by one articles of furniture and clothing have gone to the pawnshops until, in most cases, not a thing is left save what is on their backs, generally clothing insufficient for a summer's day. At present it is not possible to get work for any length of time; in fact, a man is lucky to be taken on at all. Ship-building, once a thriving industry, is no longer carried on in West Ham; the bulk of the trade is now diverted to Tilbury Docks farther down the river; machinery and other imported methods are now used for shifting cargoes—these are some of the causes for existing stagnation in this particular locality.

To give a comprehensive account of London's unemployed problem would seem a sensational reading which those unfamiliar with it would consider overdrawn. Language can not convey even an infinitesimal idea of the cruel suffering, the hopelessness of it all. It is heartrending to walk through the streets of Poplar and West Ham and look into the gaunt, haggard faces of the men, great big fellows most of them, hollow-eyed from insufficient food, anxiety and grim despair written upon every countenance. It is enough to make the very paving stones cry out to see the wretchedness to be taken on for a day's work at the docks upon the rare occasions when there are a few vacancies. And these are not shiftless interlopers or aliens, but English laborers begging for any kind of work to keep together the souls and bodies of their wives and children. From time to time emergency funds have been subscribed for the relief of the families of the unemployed, notably the Daily News fund of last winter, which raised and expended the sum of £11,800 (\$59,000) for West Ham. As the men were not asking for charity but employment, certain public works were undertaken such as asphalt paving grounds and open spaces, constructing an open air swimming bath, work on a sewage pumping station, etc. In this way relief was given for work done, a method beneficial alike to the public good and the workers.

It is now beyond the power of local authorities and voluntary agencies to cope with the prevalent destitution. For every humanity's sake the question has become a national one necessitating parliamentary inquiry and action. When a bill was introduced into the last session of Parliament, providing for the establishment of labor colonies, it was hoped that a way would be found to give temporary relief, if nothing more. Workingmen, always patient, drew a long breath and waited to see what would happen. As days lengthened into weeks the bill's supporters in the house of commons realized that it was in danger of being pushed aside. They made this known in the

daily papers with the result that labor people and other interested persons rose up in protest, hundreds of unemployed men from Leicester marched all the way to London and back again to see members of parliament and beseech them to pass the bill. Wives of unemployed dockers in West Ham walked miles into London, in a body, for the same purpose. The unemployed in Manchester and in other places held public meetings, protesting against parliamentary delay. Discussion and public meetings were held all over London by the house of commons. Trade unionists and London's unemployed held a great demonstration meeting in Hyde Park, July 9. Thousands were in line, each union with its banner. Heading the procession was a banner inscribed "We demand employment, not charity". Numerous bands all along the line played the Marseillaise hymn, which the men sang as they marched along.

I said to the One Who Knows, "Does it signify nothing to those men, politicians, many of them watching the procession from their Piccadilly club windows, that it is the Marseillaise hymn they are singing?" "No, most of them are utterly blind to what is going on. To see these thousands marching to that song has not the tenth part of the effect which would come if a handful of them smashed a bake-shop window."

This reply expresses the most pitiful thing about the whole business, and that is the colossal ignorance of the question's true inwardness on the part of the majority of the rich and titled classes, even of members of Parliament with the exception of the few labor members. The upper classes are thoroughly cognizant of the prevailing scarcity of work and consequent suffering which they are genuinely anxious should be relieved. In spite of being aroused to the need for action of some sort, they nevertheless fail to understand just where the trouble lies. They seem unable to think of the out-of-work man except in terms of charity and cannot understand why he is not satisfied with Bible texts, blankets and free soup tickets. Neither do they appear to wish to hear what the other side has to say for itself. Entrenched behind established tradition, from the security of adequate incomes, the Well Provided For seem to have made up their minds that thus and so is the case and are not inclined to experience the inconvenience of having to change their view point.

Undoubtedly the bill would never have been considered but for the popular agitation. On the very last day it was passed, but shorn of its best features so far as immediate relief is concerned. As proposed and as passed the bill applies only to London, but gives other places the privilege of adopting the same measures, if they wish. The original bill pro-

vided for the establishment of local labor boards for the investigation of out-of-work cases which would be passed on to a central board, which would give employment in state-provided labor colonies, much like the systems of Denmark and Germany. In order not to attract men from other localities, work was to be given only to unemployed men who had resided in London for at least twelve months. Money for expenses was to be raised by voluntary contributions and a tax of half a penny in the pound, with the right to increase it to a penny when needed. Taxation will be so arranged that it would fall on well-to-do taxpayers and be little or no additional burden to the already overtaxed poor.

As finally passed, the bill gives the right to levy a tax of half a penny in the pound to provide the machinery of a labor bureau, such as office, employees, etc., and to purchase land for farm colonies, but no provision is made to supply work in the colonies. As proposed and as it now stands the bill is merely palliative, in no sense remedial. The establishment of innumerable labor colonies, however well managed, could never be a real remedy for unemployment, for men in the colonies are given emergency work and are not employed in necessary work. Such an economically unsound method can never relieve the situation. There must either be enough work to go round or a way must be found to assist men to adapt themselves to changed conditions created by new inventions and labor-saving devices.

What will happen this winter no one can say. The unemployed workmen conscious of their own helplessness, keenly disappointed that no aid is to be had from the government, their court of last appeals, are now in a state of nervous irritation. Their ominous restlessness causes apprehension as to the lengths to which starvation will drive them. As one man in West Ham said, "When I'm hungry I'm an anarchist. I know I'm a fool, no good would come of a burst up, yet a good many of us chaps feel that some of us might come out on top if something of the kind happened and after being at bottom so long, hungry all the time, that feeling gets hold of you." Others say they will take bread if they can not get it any other way rather than see their families starve.

And what has this to do with us in America, the land of opportunity? Just this: While unemployment has not, with us, reached the crisis which it has in England, it does exist. In the United States and is daily growing more serious. With the mother country as an object lesson, let us take the problem in hand and try to find a solution before it becomes the menace which it is in "Merrie England."—Mary R. Cranston, in Public Opinion.

Mitchell Insults Miners' Intelligence

While attending the A. F. of H.—I convention at Pittsburgh, "The little tin god," John Mitchell, made several flying trips to different mining camps in the Pittsburgh district. The object of these trips was to enthrone the miners and install new life into an apparently dead organization, intellectually speaking. The miners of late have manifested a spirit of disinterestedness in their local Union matters. Failure to obtain a quorum to transact affairs is a common occurrence. Hence the necessity of enthroneing the miners as aforesaid.

On one of these flying perambulations Mitchell dropped into this locality and enthusiastically effused and left (as Mr. Go-mpers did in New York) to catch a train. Previous to his appearance here, the "little tin god," with a retinue of retainers, after getting off a B. & O. train, went and dined at the residence of a mine superintendent, named Walter Calverly, of Scot's Cove, formerly a conspicuous member of the U. M. W. in this district. The superintendent escorted Mitchell to the mine place and remained in attendance and returned with them to catch the train for Pittsburgh that night. Madame RENO has it the bunch remained at the superintendent's house overnight and had quite a convivial time! See!

To resume. The meeting commenced shortly after 6 p. m. and was opened by one of Mitchell's superannuates, James Buchan, formerly a national organizer and district official, who explained that time was very limited for the speakers; that the meeting must adjourn in time so they could catch the 8 p. m. train to arrive in time for another meeting (?) at Pittsburgh. The writer was not at the commencement of the meeting, consequently did not hear the two previous ones and therefore could not tell what was said by them, anymore than

hearsay. Suffice it to say that I was spared the torture of hearing and seeing the language murdered.

The first speaker, so-called, was Uriah Bellingham, district vice-president. I was informed he simply opened and shut, just as other animals do, his masticating machine, so as to let the miners know it was not in good operating condition; and that it needed lubricating by the check-off system.

The second speaker, Ed. McKay, a national organizer, and a perambulating receptacle of lager beer and cock-tails, one of the component parts of Mitchell's \$100,000 machine, imitated the previous language slayer and indirectly reminded the miners that he did not want to lose any of his corpulent avoirdupois and that he would rather perspire carrying it around with him than work twinging the pick. He made one remark that turned the searchlight upon their duplicity regarding an honest rebuttal. Said he: "This is the place for the kickers to be if they have anything to say." He had summed up courage enough to make that remark because he had his big intellectual (?) brother with him.

State Secretary Ryan of Illinois was in the course of his address when the writer arrived at the meeting. From this personage I expected to hear something that would designate him as a student of economics. But nothing of the kind was said to warrant such a conclusion. In fact we were treated to experience meeting declamation, of how he became conspicuous as an official and leader (?) by having persons to nominate and vote him into the several offices which finally landed him into the U. M. W. State secretaryship. All in all, he showed himself to be one of the precocious variety that looks after No. 1.

After throwing bouquets at himself, as a union expansionist, building the State organization from a penniless to a well-

to one having "\$800,000" to fight the capitalists with, Ryan turned his attention to Joe Leiter's mines and said, "All the scabs in the State are working at those mines. We (the U. M. W.) are generous to allow them to work there. But we have a scheme on down there that made Leiter's coal cost him from \$3.50 to \$4 per ton and therefore does not create any harm."

He inferred that the "generous scheme" made it necessary for Leiter to employ deputies, guards, etc., to protect his mines and the "scabs." The fact of the matter is that Leiter has whipped the U. M. W. to a standstill and their "generosity" consists in their inability to force him to observe union rates and conditions.

Ryan made it appear that all mine workers having no (check-off) union cards in their pockets were "scabs." He concluded saying that "We hope that delegates sent from this place would come back and report there had been no divisions in the States."

We are to infer from the above remark that all States having a State organization, will be a component part of the next interstate agreement. From previous actions in their former conventions, I am led to doubt very much whether there will be such solidarity of interests. West Virginia and several other States had applied at former conventions for admission into the interstate agreement, which consists of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Western Pennsylvania, but were rejected by F. L. Robbins and several other operators, under the plea that "They must be so thoroughly organized as to maintain rates and conditions" and so ended the matter and the "Greatest thing on earth," the U. M. W. subsided to the dictum of their capitalist brothers.

The "Great Oracle and Tin God," Mitchell, next came to the footlights after being introduced as the "boy president" and began, with much emphasis, throwing bouquets at himself as being president of the "greatest labor organization in the world" of which he was proud because it had grown to such proportions during his incumbency. Then

Mitchell started out with a hop, skip and a jump method over the field of political economy, either of his own or the Civic Federation's manufacture. Said he: "I have no panacea, or cureall for the solution of capital and labor. I believe through trade agreements we can secure better conditions and more happiness than by any other method. And trade unionism is no utopian dream." Continuing he said "There are some of you that believe the theory that the law (?) of supply and demand determines wages. There is no such law, if there was there would be no need of the U. M. W. organization."

Gez Whiz! It appears from this that wages is determined by the whim of a labor leader sitting cross-legged at a table with a (brother) capitalist employer and peering into the innermost recesses of his anatomy to see whether or not an advance asked for is forthcoming, and, vice versa, with the capitalist for a reduction, I presume. The student of Marxian economics knows that supply and demand does affect wages, but don't declare it is a law, but a perturbing factor that determines the fluctuations between prices and the value of commodities, the commodity labor power included.

Mitchell did not explain how the value of a commodity is determined; neither did he mention the word commodity in his whole speech; and as to how the capitalists obtain surplus value or profits, he remained a blank to his hearers. Now, if supply and demand does not affect wages why did the A. F. of H.—I convention he was attending wrestle with the emigration question, if the influx of European and Asiatic labor would not congest the labor market and thereby reduce the American standard of living? It would have been logical for them to have said "It is none of our business who comes to our shores. They won't affect our condition. Our trade unions will regulate our wages." Again, if supply and demand has no effect whatever, why do trade unions build Chinese Walls, as it were, of prohibitory initiation fees around their particular crafts and form a labor trust to the exclusion

of other honest workers?

Continuing his deception, Mitchell said: "There is no Iron law of wages, an immutable law." This is another point he did not explain: that the commodity labor power, like other commodities, is determined by the cost of its production, the prices of the necessities of life being a component part in determining wages towards the minimum basis. In refutation Mitchell cited Carroll D. Wright's statistics that wages had increased 4 per cent more than the cost of living had in recent years, therefore, the worker was that much better off. And right here, upon this thesis, he played upon his unwary and credulous hearers for sentimental support and continuing said: "There are some of you here that maintain if wages advance and there is a corresponding increase in this cost of living the workingman's condition is not bettered. Well, now, if that's so, how many of you are there that would be willing to accept (this is where he threw himself open for attack) a reduction if guaranteed a corresponding decrease in the cost of living, according to which you would be no worse off?"

From the sentiment expressed by a number of men at this point, it appears that the oracle had obtained what he had played for, the approval of his position and the non-acceptance of such a proposition, meaning, of course, the reduction. In my opinion, he had played the miners for a lot of jackasses that could not distinguish between a relative and an absolute reduction. The miners in 1904 even did worse by volunteering upon the oracle's advice, to accept a 55 per cent reduction without any guarantee that the cost of living would likewise be reduced, which, to the mine worker, was an absolute and not a relative reduction, because we know no general reduction in the prices of the necessities of life has occurred. If the means of subsistence tending to the minimum basis is not a deduction to be considered, I would like to ask the oracular exponent of bourgeois economics, where, or how much lower down the graded scale of wages he

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The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

would draw the line of demarcation between affluence and poverty in the ranks of the bituminous mine workers drawing such munificent or "prosperity" wages, as given by the Bureau of Industrial Statistics of Pennsylvania for the year 1904 amounting to \$452.52 for 204 days' labor or \$2.26 per day? To subdivide the above amount into 365 days, the actual time a worker must subsist, because he is not supposed to be dead when not working, would reduce his wages to \$1.24 per day, and to feed the average family of five persons it would necessitate him to feed each family unit upon 24.4 cents per day; this without taking into account incidental expenses such as repairing of tools, supplies, check-off dues and levies, and not even taking into consideration rent and clothing. If the above figures are not tending towards the minimum basis and coolieing of the mine worker I give up the conundrum.

For further refutation regarding the cost of living, I wish to say that Mitchell was ignorant of the fact that the government let the cat out of the bag regarding the cost of living. What affected the government in the cost of feeding the army would likewise affect the working class. Carroll D. Wright gave the increased cost at 12 per cent. But the Army authorities state the cost of feeding the army has nearly doubled, or, in other words, increased nearly 100 per cent. The cost of feeding an individual soldier in 1898 was 18 cents, but in 1904, 34 11-15 cents. For the above information I refer Mitchell to the editorial of the New York American of October 17, 1904.

Mitchell then turned his attention to the "good work" the union had done in procuring a 66 per cent increase in wages and 4 per cent benefit (?) by change of screen, making in all a 70 per cent increase; and clinched the argument by saying "that Rockefeller would willingly invest in U. M. W. affairs and receive a 70 per cent profit, if given the opportunity"! Don't laugh, or you'll spoil the fun of seeing the working class becoming millionaires to the exclusion of the capitalist class!

Mitchell did not acquaint the miners with the fact that for the same period they received 66 per cent increase in mining rates, the market price of coal increased 193 per cent, therefore the miner received but one-third of the increased market price. Previous to the interstate agreements with the U. M. W. and the operators, whenever there was an increase in the market price of coal the miners demanded half, or 50 per cent of the amount, and almost invariably obtained it. The amount we are getting now is getting beautifully less. So you can see the "good work" the U. M. W. is doing for the miners.

Mitchell then resorted to sausage stuffing methods to see how much he could stuff the miners and predicted "that the miner had seen his worst day, and I shall not be satisfied until the miner is paid as much for his labor as is paid in any other trade, calling or art," and said furthermore "the miners would never receive another reduction with his consent"! In speaking of the last reduction which the miners voluntarily accepted, it is said, under his advisement and threat also, that he would resign the presidency if not acquiesced in, Mitchell said: "I had predicted in the joint convention with the operators that if they persisted in forcing a reduction upon the miners that it would prove injurious to them and what I said then has been verified. I know the miners have suffered a loss by the reduction and so have the operators because they made their contracts upon a 12 1/2 per cent reduction, and still the consuming public got no benefit." He paused; he was up against something; had put his foot in his mouth. He had said something in the nature of a lie and must therefore explain what became of the vanished quantity. It looked like a question of "the devil to pay and nobody to take the reckoning." Finally, Mitchell recovered himself and said "The railroads and the United States Steel Corporation got the benefit." Had one of the coal operators been in person advocating the interests of his class he could not have made a more eloquent plea than did John Mitchell.

I must not close without giving an idea of Mitchell's mental calibre upon the diversity of opinion in local unions regarding the methods of ameliorating conditions—but no emancipation from wage slavery, of course. Said Mitchell: "Were I a person that believed in bringing politics into the union I would remain and advocate such a policy and I say furthermore that if I believed in keeping politics out of the union I would strive to do so." And then to obtain harmony from the consequences of his bedlamic philosophy, he said: "Politics like religion is a private affair and that no person has a right to force his political opinions upon another person any more than another his religion." Having in his opinion, accomplished the object of harmonizing the conflicting elements by his acrobatic feats in mental contortions, Mitchell thanked his audience for their attention and receded from the footlights. Immediately the writer asked for the privilege of putting a few questions to the speakers or be given the floor to rebut the arguments advanced. My request was greeted with the reply, "We have no time, we must catch the train."

W. H. Thomas.
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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:

In 1888.....	2,068
In 1892.....	21,157
In 1896.....	36,564
In 1900.....	34,191
In 1904.....	34,172

What if some exquisite dancing-master, standing on the edge of a battle, where Richard Coeur de Lion swung his axe, criticised him by saying that his "gestures and postures violated the proprieties of polite life?" When dandies fight they think how they look, but when men fight they think only of deeds.

—HENRY WARD BEECHER.

"DISRUPTING LABOR."

The report, published in these columns last week, of the happenings in the Schenectady Trades Assembly, when a half dozen A. F. of L. international vice-presidents foregathered in order to cause the expulsion of the I. W. W. delegates from that body, sounds like the approaching foot-fall of events that may be nearer at hand than many wot. Delegate upon delegate hurled at the foregathered labor-leaguers of the Civic Federation stinging counts from the indictment that the awakening Working Class has begun to draw up against what they are discovering is the bulwark of their plunderers—the Gompers-Mitchell-Stone pure and simple system of Unionism. The delegates threw up instance upon instance in which the A. F. of L. collected moneys for a strike and kept the cash for its officers to riot in; they threw up instances in which Union constitutions were amended by the misleaders to suit the interests of the employer; they threw up the fact that the A. F. of L. "victories" were lies, it had won not one victory; they declared, with that conscious ascendancy that comes from lofty conviction, "the cause we have taken up is sacred to us; it can never be torn from our lives; the fight is on"; and, warming up with indignation at the sight of the men whom the General Electric Company had evidently fetched to do its work, the delegates cried at the heels of the Capitalist Class: "The I. W. W. is not a graft affair like the A. F. of L." "The A. F. of L. is a tool of the rich and the Civic Federation!" And ever and above the din of hisses and cat-calls, the cry could be heard hurled at the most conspicuous agent of the General Electric Co.: "Hold that brute down!" "Say, Leonard, let your dictators speak!"

Of course, all this is the reverse of "harmony" or "peace." Once there was "harmony" and "peace" in the camp of Schenectady Labor—the proverbial peace and harmony that once reigned in Warsaw, and that suited Czarism so well. Nor will it end in Schenectady. The "disruption" will spread; it is spreading—as in Russia, despite all its repressive measures to insure "harmony and peace"—until it will have assumed national proportions. And then? What will then happen is foreshadowed in that passage of the Minneapolis address on "The Preamble of the Industrial Workers of the World," where, after enumerating the long list of labor-fakir atrocities the address proceeds:

"Do you know what would happen to the General, who, in face of the embattled foe, instead of concentrating his forces for the fray, were to send first one small division into the field of battle; wait until that was annihilated; then send a second small division; again wait until that was routed; and then send a third, likewise to be wiped out; until his whole powerful army was demoralized and took to flight? Do you know what would happen to that General? He would be grabbed by the neck, court-martialed, and shot in the back for treason. Now, I am no prophet, nor the son of a prophet; yet, concluding from the facts that are thronging to the bar, I venture the statement on this 10th day of July, 1905, that the day is nigh when the Working Class of America will court-martial the Gomperses, the Mitchells, the Stoneses, whose generalship is sacrificing the army of labor—court-martial them for treason to the Working Class."

"CHRISTMAS MORTGAGES."

The advertising columns of the metropolitan papers, in fact of the papers of all our great cities, are presenting two Christmas pictures that are essentially sermons on sociology. The two sermons are worth all the others that will be retailed over the counters of the pulpits.

Christmas Gifts. But how deep the cleft that separates the two!

One picture, the picture presented by one set, tells of acedians that cost from \$300 up to \$5,000 orchestras; of "beautiful diamond and ruby studded garters" for "\$20,000 and upward," of automobiles "to suit all tastes"; of furs and carpets, and elegant antique furniture "to furnish cozy dens," etc., etc. These articles are advertised as "neat Christmas presents" for "friends, wives, husbands, brothers, sisters and sweethearts."

The other picture, the picture presented by the other set, advertises FOR moneys wherewith to purchase "Christmas Turkeys" and "dinners for the needy," above all, in this set, figure advertisements of money-lenders to enable "fathers, mothers," etc., to purchase Christmas gifts. The latter sort of advertisements are peculiarly numerous. They try to catch the eye with such words as "Holiday Funds," "Christmas Funds," etc. They open a way for another set of people, the poor, to mortgage themselves and thus hasten their ruin in keeping step with "holiday requirements."

The two pictures patentize the existence of two classes; they puncture and illumine simultaneously the "Prosperity" cry, showing that prosperity exists with one set and does not exist for another; above all they illustrate the "religiousness" of capitalism. Days of panics are days of great hauls for the upper capitalists; in such days the smaller fry is expropriated wholesale, and where it is not actually expropriated, the foundation is laid for future expropriation by means of mortgages. The religious spirit of capitalism seeks to supplement the effectiveness of panic-days with holidays. Holidays are now to be used as a goad for the poor to mortgage themselves. The kindly instinct of wishing to remember the dear ones is warned up by these advertisements to the end that the money-lender may get his claws upon the little property of the poor. Their salaries, their wages, their furniture—any and everything of that sort will be accepted as security. And thus the working class that this year has been earning too little to have now a few dollars to invest in presents, will next year, after having borne the added burden of the "Christmas Mortgage," be in even worse condition!

Exploited in the mill, and plucked in the retail store, the workman is now cajoled into putting his head into the "Christmas Mortgage" noose. Religion and the Stock Exchange are allies under the ribald dome of the Empire of Capital.

LEST BURNETT BE FORGOTTEN.

The fact is transpiring that M. Henry Burnett, the acting chief of the United States branch of labor and quarters in Panama, in his endeavor to cater to the comfort and happiness of the laborers employed in digging the isthmian canal is importing "wives" for the men. Most of the laborers are negroes brought in from Jamaica and other West Indian islands. So then, Jamaica, Martinique, Santa Cruz and other places are ransacked for "wives" for these laborers. Ships are sent out in search of loads of females; it is even said that some of the ships employed by M. Burnett in this trade are U. S. ships; and they return laden with the wished-for cargo. Objection has been raised that the practice very much partakes of the old African slave trade, seeing that in some instances the prospective "wives" are actually kidnapped from their old homes; then also objection has been raised on the ground of immorality. But Mr. Burnett, who is described as a man of "clean-cut features" besides "able and practical" insists that the practice is above reproach. Being pressed with the question whether he did not consider that the people of the United States may object to the continuance of such relations, as the importation of these "wives" implied, on its soil under sanction and by the act of its Government, Mr. Burnett jauntily answered:

"I can't see why they should. We are down here to build this canal. What have the morals of a lot of West Indian negroes got to do with it? I assert that they are not immoral in preferring to live with a woman without a marriage ceremony. They may be immoral—that is, without morals as we understand morality—BUT THEY ARE OF TIMES TRUER TO THE WOMEN THEY SELECT THAN OUR PEOPLE WHO HAVE A CEREMONY PERFORMED."

Miss Helen Gould has organized herself into a public institution for the distribution of rewards to those who "deserve well of the country." In the fulfillment of her nobly self-imposed task, the lady recently donated a magnificent silver tea set to Gen. Sherman Bell of Colorado—another gentleman of "clean-cut features," "able and practical"—for his services there to "the country." Quite possibly some carping critic of the General's "service to the country" might have questioned him, as Mr. Burnett is now questioned, and asked whether to deport workmen out of the State, or locking them up in bull pens, and arresting public magistrates, in short,

whether raising Cain generally was not in violation of the civic rights of the workman. We make no doubt that the valiant General's answer would have been much like Burnett's. He certainly would have answered: "I am down, or out West here to uphold the capitalist class. What have the civic rights of a lot of workmen got to do with it?" Of course their civic rights had nothing to do with it, for the same reason that Mr. Burnett gives for his action in Panama. The General got a silver tea-set, should not Burnett get at least as much?

The capitalist class is served as faithfully by the Panama Canal Scandal, as it was by the Colorado Scandal. The violation of all human and divine laws—from which the canal graft sprang and which is accompanying it at every step—is every-bit as grandiose as the violation of all human and divine laws, from the violation of which the capitalist mine graft in Colorado has sprung, and which likewise accompanied it at every step.

Let not Henry Burnett be forgotten.

KICKING CHRISTIAN ETHICS OVERBOARD.

Partly in obedience to the instinct that tells it that the Red Flag, the international emblem of Socialism, bodes no good to its masters, the brigand class of the capitalist; partly unable to disengage its mind from the color of the mock and the regular auctioneer's rag, which flutters as the emblem of the combined fraudulency and wreckage that marks the tracks of capitalism; partly also due to its trained ignorance;—the Spokane, Wash., "Evening Chronicle" of the 14th instant indulges in some incoherent sputterings against the Red Flag of the Socialist Labor Party. He who raises his voice against that which the emblem of International Socialism symbolizes traduces likewise that which the American flag was meant to stand for.

When the flag of the then recently emancipated American colonies was first settled upon, Franklin, the towering genius of the Revolution said he hoped for, and in his mind's eye saw, the day when, in the blue field of the American flag, there would be, not thirteen stars only, but a constellation of as many stars as there were nations in the world, all united in one fraternal embrace, with that international flag as the symbol of peace on earth, good will among men. It matters little whether the course of events will, indeed, raise the Starry Blue Field, as the signal of the realization of Franklin's thought and aspiration, the thought and aspiration of the first sociologist who saw and announced the truth that "property is the creature of society." Whatever symbol patentizes the accomplished fact, whatever symbol points at the same lofty goal and ideal, that symbol deserves the respect only of whomsoever is a worthy son or daughter of this century. In the course of events, that which Franklin expected to be symbolized by the Starry Blue Field was practically taken in hand by the International Socialist Movement, which, disinherited everywhere, took up an emblem of its own, and which, seeing the nations of the earth red with one another's blood, took from the very color of that dye the color of its flag—a mute eloquent announcement of the Brotherhood of Man, despite whatever external differences race, color or creed may have wrought.

The class that the Spokane "Evening Chronicle" is a spokesman of is the class of the "Big Stick"; it is the class whose hands are imbrued in the blood of the Philippines abroad, and strains for navies with which to imbrue its hands in the blood of still other peoples; it is the class that, at home, keeps alive racial and other animosities, thereby deepening the cleft between the workers to the end that it may at leisure batten on their blood and marrow; in short, it is the class that has desecrated that for which Franklin meant the American flag to stand, and for which the flag of International Socialism stands to-day. He who really and intelligently loves the American flag must respect the flag of International Socialism. It is this flag that will cleanse the smut that now disfigures the flag that Franklin helped to unfurl; aye, it is this flag that to-day is ushering in the age that the Prophets foretold, and that Christian ethics preach—the Age, pooh-poohed at by the Capitalist Class—the Age when swords shall be turned into pruning-hooks and spears into plow-shares.

An audacious hierarch of an anti-Christian, anti-civilized gospel is he who throws mud at the Red Flag of International Socialism—the emblem of the best aspirations of the human race since recorded history, aspirations unrealized before, realizable and about to be realized to-day.

"Duplicité," cries Odell. The stupid capitalists—they will persist in letting their factional quarrels be the cause of their own undoing. So much duplicity has been exposed during the past few months that the Socialist has an easy time proving the immoral nature of capitalism. The capitalists are preparing the evidence in a manner that makes it irrefutable.

MAKING READY FOR THE THIRD ACT

On the 3rd of this month the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" published a call, or manifesto, for the organization of a "Socialist League" of the Volkszeitung Corporation's Germans, euphoniously termed "the German Social Democrats" of America. The call opens with an attempt to account for the recent decline in the Socialist party vote by negligent agitation "among the Germans." That this expression is not an unintentional slip appears from the argument that follows, and which confirms the hint, thrown out in this initial expression, to the effect that the Volkszeitung Corporation's Germans are THE thing, and the only reliable thing. The call then proceeds to declare that the said "German Social Democrats" of the country are the "trunk" of the Socialist Movement here in America; that they are the "backbone" of the Movement; that, it pointedly implies, they are the beacons of that "idealism" without which there can be no true Socialism; that that necessary idealism "finds no good soil here"; and that, for all these reasons, theirs is the duty to educate, to train the "English speaking" element of the land, in short, "to point the way" to this element—presumably towards "idealism" and the other qualities that go to make "trunks" and "backbones." What the "ideal" is that the callers of the call pursue and would "point the way" to, and what they are the "trunk" and "backbone" of was speedily made clear by the editorial article that the call was followed up with in the issue of the "Volkszeitung" of the following 19th of this same month.

The A. F. of L. labor-fakir brigade that has been running the capmakers union in their private interest, trafficking on labels, doing a business out of strikes, and otherwise deporting themselves as worthy sub-lieutenants of Samuel Gompers, have latterly been justly throwing wrathful fits. Some ten months ago they had a strike, which they stretched out as long as it paid the inside ring. The best of things must end; so had this strike. The thing now was to hypnotize the rank and file into the belief that they won a "glorious victory." How else could the ring expect another strike-plein for itself? Accordingly, the headquarters of the unhappy capmakers was decorated gaily in flags and bunting, cake and drinks were dispensed, music was discoursed, speeches were on tap. The glorious victory was celebrated. Gompers' "Federationist," the Journal of the Capmakers, last not least, the "Volkszeitung," contained glowing reports of the victory and its celebration. There was one paper that immediately told a different tale: that paper was the Daily People. The festivities were barely over when the rank and file discovered that they had been egregiously cheated. The fight was for the closed shop. The ring had promised certain victory, and claimed to have gained it. The men discovered that the "treaty of peace" patented their defeat: it contained an express clause guaranteeing the employer's right to employ whom he liked, whether Union men or not, and the employer religiously lived up to the contract. Upon this discovery, rank and file members of the duped capmakers came in full committee to the Daily People and to "Der Arbeiter," the Yiddish organ of the Socialist Labor Party. The documents the committees brought were verified, the charges they alleged were looked into. Both were found true, and these papers published the fact. The capmakers' labor fakir brigade foamed at the mouth with indignation; Gompers' "Federationist" growled; the Capmakers' Journal snarled; the "Volkszeitung" yelped. They all set up the cry "Daily People Lie!" "De Leontism!" Whereupon, from New York to Detroit, a regular De Leontism bait was set on foot by these American doubles of the Russian Police Officers who set up Unions to bamboozle the Working Class. Every member of the capmakers Union who was caught reading The People, or "Der Arbeiter," was hounded, waylaid, and, as happened in Detroit, was made the object of persecution, through trumped up charges. In short, it was the methods of the Czar's establishment applied through the agency of the obscene labor fakir in America as Cossack. No more than the workmen in Russian are now being intimidated by the Cossacks, were the sturdy members of the capmakers Union, to whose minds The People and "Der Arbeiter" brought enlightenment to be intimidated by the fakir brigade's persecution. They organized themselves, and, as soon as the I. W. W. was launched, joined its ranks with flying colors. The latest stage in this sequel of events was the resort, against the I. W. W., on the part of the labor fakir brigade in the capmakers Union, to the identical methods that fakirdom in general resort to against the S. T. & L. A.—whole-sale lies, recklessly uttered. Such a document was, accordingly, anonymously set afloat. It is based upon, fathering

the allegations of such a mendacious document, adding to its mendacity, and improving upon it by the injection of a goodly mixture of stale quibbles and mouldy sophistries which hint at the sanctity of the "loving from within" theory, that the "Volkszeitung" editorial of the 19th instant, above referred to, is gotten up. Such is the editorial utterance with which the Corporation supplements the callor manifesto which it published on the 3rd instant over the signature of a set of old stagers of its inner ring. Either—manifesto or editorial—alone, might signify nothing more than routine impudence, imbecility and crookedness of the Corporation. Coming together, however at this season, when the Socialist Movement of America is taking its third and longest plunge forward, the document that calls upon the "German Social Democrats" to organize a separate body, and the editorial that takes open side the A. F. of L. against the I. W. W., loudly announce the approaching appearance of the Volkszeitung Corporation in its favorite role, a role in which it has appeared twice before since its unhealthy advent in the movement—once in 1889 and then in 1899—the hateful role of seeking to hamstring the Socialist Movement of America every time the Movement threatens to outgrow the Corporation's power to exploit it, to dominate it, and to dwarf it down to the Corporation's own dwarfish intellect and purpose.

The Volkszeitung Corporation is run by a ring of about forty men. Of these men very few at all speak the English language; for America and her people they have contempt only; of the country they speak disparagingly as "Malheurica," a word-play signifying "Badluckica"; of our institutions they know next to nothing, and care less, thus rendering themselves hopelessly inept; of our language they say, and published it in their paper, that it is "dishonest"; of the Irish, by whom they mean the whole English speaking element, they say, and have published it in their paper, that they are "corrupt to the marrow"; one of them, Alexander Jonas, expressly says: "the Americans are hopelessly ignorant and corrupt." With few exceptions, the members of the ring were not Socialists abroad, and those that were belonged mostly to the category of frayed back-numbers of the old Lassalleian Movement of whom Engels correctly and wittily said that they were to be found only as "ruins abroad"; most of the members of the ring set up their Socialist colors here, they were none abroad; they sought to add artificial inches to their stature by seeking to identify themselves with the rising Socialist movement in Germany—and do business thereby. Despite their crass ignorance and unquestionably corrupt life, the members of the ring have of themselves the exalted opinion that is characteristic of the ego maniac degenerate. As Schlusser, one of them said: "We Germans speak from above down"; as Slobodin, another one said referring to the American element that was joining the Socialist party, "they should sit at our feet"; in their paper they declared, in an article translated a year or so ago in these columns, that the Socialist press of this country was not safe except it was controlled by them. Of course, this ring consists mainly of caricatures of the German race, here or elsewhere, and are a disgrace to it. As Adolf Heppner, who knows both them and the Socialists of Germany said, "in Germany the members of the ring would not dare even to make their existence known at party meetings," yet here they have successfully exercised a degree of low cunning by which they have managed to impose themselves upon the unwary, and thus rifle their pockets and the treasures of Unions. The Socialism of the ring is a cross between German Jingoism and bourgeois radicalism. It takes time before the unwary makes his experience, and discovers that the "Volkszeitung" is but a paper for business first. The organization, run by such a body, is a dangerous rock below the surface of the waters of the Socialist Movement of America. It lures and seeks to wreck. The Volkszeitung Corporation has tried the game twice; it is now at its third attempt.

In 1889, when the first visible influx of the American element took place in the Socialist Movement, and, of course, began to get "onto" the Volkszeitung Corporation, the Corporation promptly smashed the American Branch of the "Socialistic Labor Party," as dangerous to the Corporation's interests. The feat was heralded by a call upon the "German Social Democrats" to rally to the "backbone" of the Movement to "the defense of Socialism," and it was accompanied by obsequious shekels-fetters support of then incipient "pure and simple" as now understood.

The Volkszeitung Corporation conspiracy of 1889 was substantially thwarted by the rise of the Nationalist movement, that happened at that time. That movement, with all its shortcomings, may be said to mark the beginning of the Socialist movement, to the manner born, so to speak, in America. The agents of the Corporation sought to recruit their

forces and to raise a mask for their own misdeeds by welcoming the Nationalists into the "Socialistic Labor Party," which the Corporation dominated. The manoeuvre cost the Corporation dear. The Nationalists, who joined, rapidly developed into full fledged Socialists: the Socialist Labor Party was started: bona fide—theoretical, practical and aggressive—Socialism began to be preached: the Trades Union Question was, of course, immediately grappled with: the Corporation's "business" began to suffer: the A. F. of L. pulled its wires: the struggle commenced: the founding of the economic organization of the S. T. & L. A. set the ring wild and scheming: blandishments and bribery were attempted upon the now rapidly developing S. L. P.: it all availed naught. Either the Volkszeitung Corporation had to wheel in line with Socialism and stand straight, or there would be war. The Corporation then prepared to smash the S. L. P. The steps taken in that direction were essentially those taken in 1889, only improved up-to-date. Again a "call" was issued to the "German Social Democrats" to "save Socialism," and the "Volkszeitung" started to vilify the S. T. & L. A. Every rascality of the A. F. of L. against the S. T. & L. A. was defended and even praised as "Marxism"; no correction from the S. T. & L. A. was accepted; and when the intrigue was thought to be ripe, the crash of July 10, 1899 took place. It differed materially, however, from the affair of 1889. This time the S. L. P. could not be bagged. It kept its press, name and emblem and proceeded untrifled, aye, strengthened by the Corporation's hostility.

Six years have since elapsed, and now we see the Volkszeitung Corporation preparing for the third performance. We are now traversing the third epoch in the onward march of the Socialist Movement in the land. A magnificent Labor Movement is shaping itself. The earnest Socialists in the camp of the two parties, the S. L. P. and the S. P., are coming together on the rockbed of bona fide Unionism—the I. W. W. At this stage the old song of 1889 and 1899 rises anew in the "Volkszeitung." The powerfully developing Socialist Movement through the I. W. W. is a new threat to A. F. of L. fakirdom. Accordingly, the old "call" is once more issued to the "German Social Democrats." The start is the same; the method is the same—suppression of the truth with regard to the I. W. W. and all that the I. W. W. preaches, and echoing whatever infamy the A. F. of L. may choose to utter; the aim is the same: to smash the Socialist Movement. Having clung like a barnacle to the S. P., and hoped to run it, now that the Corporation finds things are shaping themselves against its business interests, it is preparing to again start a party of its own that may serve as stool-pigeon for its petty interests.

If in 1899 the Corporation failed substantially: now that it is crippled from that fight and the Movement is so much stronger, its utter rout is assured. The Volkszeitung Corporation ring is not the trunk of the Socialist Movement in America; it is not the Movement's backbone; nor yet is it a beacon of Socialist idealism. What the Corporation is the "trunk" of is foreign nativistic ignorance and impudence; what it is the "backbone" of is the A. F. of L. labor fakir brigade of this vicinity; the idealism that it is the beacon of is the idealism of Niedermeyer Union funds embezzlers and sellers out of the working class by harmful contracts with employers, the idealism of rendering the cause of Socialism subservient to the business of advertising.

Czarism in Russia played once too often upon the string that it had often played upon successfully. The ring-run Volkszeitung Corporation, crippled from its 1899 attempt, likewise is at the end of the tether of its mischievous career. It is now rotten-ripe to be spewed out of the Socialist Movement.

N. B.—The editorial in the Volkszeitung of the 19th instant will be found elsewhere in this issue under the caption: "At its Old Game." The Corporation appears there in all the glory of a lackey, past and present, of Belmont's lieutenants, except that it is whipped by The People into starting by accepting as true what it once called a "De Leontism Lie"—the fact that the capmakers had lost their strike.

The statement of Labor Commissioner Sherman that the State labor laws are not only unenforced but unenforceable, will not prove pleasant news to the good people who indorsed him under the delusion that he would do the very thing that he now says cannot be done. Sherman's argument is an old one; it permits, in fact, legalizes, the very evils that his office is supposed to abolish.

St. Petersburg despatches stating that the Czar is taking measures to "ensure order" is the latest demonstration of his empty-headedness. Measures to ensue his own life, if possible, would be more in keeping with the necessities of the occasion.



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

Brother Jonathan—I like the Socialists well enough but for one thing.

Uncle Sam—And what is that?

B. J.—They won't help any movement that leads their way; they won't take one thing at a time; they want the whole loaf or none.

U. S.—Do you mean to say that if they could get half a loaf they would refuse it?

B. J.—I don't mean that.

U. S.—Then what do you mean?

B. J.—Take, for instance, a movement for the nationalization of the railroads; do you imagine they would join that?

U. S.—I guess not.

B. J.—Well, there you have it; that's what I mean, and that is what I don't like in them.

U. S.—Would you support a movement to go to Europe across the Atlantic by rowing in that direction?

B. J.—Not so long as I am sane.

U. S.—Would you have supported movement to march with an army for the capture of King George's Hesselar one by one?

B. J.—Nary!

U. S.—Would you have favored the idea of marching with one man to capture Cornwallis?

B. J.—No! What are you driving at?

U. S.—Now, then, for the same reason that you would not do any of those things, the Socialist Labor Party won't go into any one-idea movement; and right they are.

B. J.—But to try to do any of the things you asked me about would be insane.

U. S.—So would the attempt to nationalize the railroads by a movement that demands only their nationalization.

B. J.—Insane?

U. S.—Yes, insane. Do you believe that only railroad magnates hold railroad stock?

B. J.—No; I guess most other capitalists hold stock of some kind in railroads.

U. S.—Do you believe only Sugar Trust magnates own stock in the sugar monopoly?

B. J.—No; Havemeyer testified that many others hold stock in his concern.

U. S.—Do you believe that only the directors of mines, of the shoe factories, of express companies, of telephones and telegraph companies, of Standard Oil, of steel trust, etc., etc., hold stock in each of these companies?

B. J.—I believe nothing of the sort. I know they all hold stock in all of them.

U. S.—Do you believe any of them would like to have his concern nationalized?

B. J.—Nixey!

U. S.—The attempt to nationalize any one of those industries would, seeing that all capitalists have stock in all or most of all, forthwith meet the opposition of all!

B. J.—Guess so; the scallawags would combine in one solid body.

U. S.—It follows that, by attacking one industry at a time, would not divide the enemy?

B. J.—No, it would not. I don't dispute that. It won't be any easier, as far as the enemy is concerned, to attack one industry than to attack all. You will have to fight them all, anyhow.

U. S.—Then nothing is gained by going for "one thing at a time?"

B. J.—Nothing is gained as far as the enemy's conduct is concerned.

U. S.—But—

B. J.—But a good deal is gained as far as the people are concerned.

U. S.—How?

B. J.—Don't you see it would be easy to make the people see the beauties of nationalizing one than to make them see the beauty of the whole co-operative commonwealth?

U. S.—To carry to victory a movement for the nationalization of one industry you would need the vote of the working class, would you not?

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—If the movement is to nationalize the railroads you would need the votes of the miners, shoemakers, telegraphers, weavers, farm hands, laborers—

B. J.—Make it short; we would need the votes of all the workers.

U. S.—Would a striking cotton

(Continued on page 6.)

CORRESPONDENCE

CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, BESIDES THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.

ON THE EDITORSHIP OF THE NATIONAL ORGAN OF THE I. W. W.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The enclosed resolutions were adopted at the last meeting of Local No. 12, December 14, 1905, and ordered sent to the G. E. B. of the I. W. W., the "Industrial Worker," and "Daily People," for consideration and publication.

Fraternally yours,
Louis C. Haller, Secretary.
Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 16.

(Enclosure.)

Whereas, Clauses nine and ten of section five, article two, give the General Executive Board the power to elect an editor for our official organ, and,

Whereas, The educational feature of our movement being the most important, the best talent on history, sociology, trade unionism and tactics is not too good to further our cause, and,

Whereas, So many labor papers are edited, like the American Federationist, without principle by superficial egotistical editors having no profound knowledge of the history of labor in the past or its mission towards future emancipation, the vast majority of whom can be classed as blatant ignoramus, and,

Whereas, We think that among the working class no better scholar, tactician and educator can be found than Daniel De Leon, now editor of the New York "People," who for the last fourteen years has fought against craft unionism, Gompersism, the reactionary methods of the A. F. of L. and for the principles of the class struggle upon which the I. W. W. is based and proclaimed in our preamble, without fear, favor or price, whose activity, sincerity and devotion to the cause of labor is second to none and admitted by all unprejudiced freedom loving wage workers, and,

Whereas, Daniel De Leon in his capacity as Editor of the New York "People," has shown himself thoroughly democratic, having been elected by referendum vote of the S. L. P., which organization owns the Daily and Weekly People, and having always bowed to the mandates of said organization regardless of personal differences, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local 12, I. W. W., of Los Angeles, Cal., highly recommend Daniel De Leon to the General Executive Board, and request the General Executive Board if at all possible to secure his services as Editor of our official organ, the "Industrial Worker," that some arrangement be made whereby the "Industrial Worker" can be published at the Daily People plant in New York City, under Comrade De Leon's supervision, which will insure efficiency and economy as Comrade De Leon's services can probably be procured more reasonable than those of one who must devote all his time to the editorship and not have the ability of De Leon, and the Daily People management will most likely print the paper at minimum cost as it is the only daily paper in the English language which openly advocates the principles of the I. W. W.

The above resolutions were adopted and a copy sent to the General Executive Board, the official organ, the "Industrial Worker," and to the "Daily People" for publication in both papers.

Louis C. Haller, Secretary.
December 14, 1905.

[While deeply grateful to my fellow members of the I. W. W. in Local 12, Los Angeles, for their expressions of personal esteem and confidence in me, I hope, I feel certain, that their sense of democracy will not do violence to the respect that man owes to the private opinions of man, within certain limits, and that they will realize that my private opinion in the premises does not go beyond these permissible limits of the sacredness of personal views.

As to the editorship of the national organ of the I. W. W., "The Industrial Worker," I hold it would be a grave error of commission and omission on my part were I to accept the position. The People, and "The Industrial Worker" should not be edited by the same person. If for no other reason, it would be physically impossible for one man to do justice to both offices. As the brothers of the Los Angeles Local, I. W. W., give me credit for editorial experience, they will not require detailed reasons for this; they will concede that I know whereof I talk. On the other hand, my task in the political movement—always understanding the bona fide political to be but the reflex of the bona fide economic movement—is not yet completed. So long as that task is unfinished and the S. L. P. elects to keep me in this place, my place is here on The

People, and nowhere else, and here is where my own judgment holds me.

As to the suggestion that "The Industrial Worker" be edited in New York, and published at the Daily People plant, again my editorial experience is adverse to that. The national organ of a movement should be edited and published at, or near the seat of the movement's national headquarters. New York should not be and is not the seat of the General Executive Board of the I. W. W. To edit and publish "The Industrial Worker" here in New York would be to dislocate the energies of the I. W. W. national administration.

For these reasons I am not a candidate for the editorship of "The Industrial Worker," and shall not allow my name to be used as such. If consulted by the G. E. B. of the I. W. W. upon the advisability of editing and publishing "The Industrial Worker" in New York, I would strongly advise against.—DANIEL DE LEON.]

WHERE THERE'S A WILL.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I enclose you money order for \$5, to pay for ten yearly subscriptions to the Weekly People, as per list.

My home is in a little hamlet, I work in Springfield, six miles from here. I don't have much time to devote to getting subscriptions, but manage to pick up one now and then. I do all that I can under the circumstances, and no one realizes the importance and necessity of this work more than myself. I have more readers in view.

E. Clafin.

Perkinsville, Vt., Dec. 18.

AN APPEAL FROM A DESTITUTE COMRADE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I have been a member of the Socialist Labor Party for the last seven years, and am a member of Section Newburgh. I am a proletarian in the strictest sense of that term. I am by trade a weaver and worked in the cotton mill here till the mill closed and they locked us all out, about three months ago. While I worked I made about six dollars a week, just enough to reproduce my labor power. I tried to get work in Newburgh for about a month and failed to find a buyer for my labor power. I weigh only 125 lbs. and they can get plenty of wage slaves that weigh 160 and 175, so my chances are very slim. I tramped from here to Massachusetts, slept out of nights since election, and slept in police stations. I went all over Massachusetts and Connecticut and failed to get work, and would have had to walk back had it not been for a comrade at Newburgh that sent me some money.

Since I came back to Newburgh I have got seven dollars and forty-three cents with the pick and shovel at the Craig Co., and shoveling a wheelbarrow and I worked till I was exhausted and strained my hips so I can scarcely walk. I would be much obliged to the comrades if they could help me a little till I get better and can find a master to whom I can sell my labor power.

Yours for the S. L. P., the I. W. W., and the Co-operative Commonwealth.

We, James McGarvey and J. M. Long, certify to the above facts in this letter, as true and correct.

Newburgh, N. Y., Dec. 19.

NEW HAVEN ORGANIZES I. W. W. LOCAL.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—After a little hustling and perseverance and with the aid of Antonio Constantino, Wm. Shurtleff and A. Dellavio, Italian organizer for the I. W. W., I managed to call a meeting of Italian workmen employed in the various shops of our city as well as a few of other nationalities at the headquarters of the Socialist party, December 17, 1905.

After opening the meeting with a few remarks I introduced Comrade A. Dellavio. He, with the aid of a chart, outlining the thirteen industrial departments of the I. W. W., explained the principles and necessity of an organization like the I. W. W. in his native tongue to his countrymen. The result of the meeting shows how well his remarks were received. Twenty-seven workmen present pledged themselves to form a local (mixed) of the I. W. W. within a week, thereby putting New Haven in the ranks of the I. W. W. From now on it will be my endeavor to try and form an English speaking local here of the I. W. W.

J. M.
New Haven, Conn., December 18.

THE CAP MAKERS' STRIKE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Since throwing light upon the capitalist

system of unionism is the only way of exposing their mean methods, I take liberty in writing this letter, regarding the cap makers' strike of last year, which affected 3,000 men.

The bosses organized an employers' association, headed by Simonson, Lichtenstein, Pechner & Co., and forced a strike upon the union workers, by demanding an open shop. The workers were misled by following the advice of their leaders, especially that of the bogus labor leader, Mr. Hinder, organizer of the International Cloth Hat and Cap Makers' Union of North America, and stuck together during the course of the strike. They met bitter defeat after being out thirteen weeks, by the settlement of the strike secretly, between the Employers and Mr. Hinder and Michaels, representing the workers.

During the strike, with cold and hunger staring them in the face, they received \$5 down to nothing per week as strike benefit, and only those received it who had the louder voice and to whom Mr. Hinder felt like giving it. At the same time Mr. Hinder was receiving his \$100 per month, known as wages, to lead his men astray, as you will note: They received no recognition from the A. F. of L. whatsoever, although it was promised them before the strike.

The settlement of the strike resulted in the following conditions:

First—That all scabs were to remain at work, and learners could be taken in.

Second—Bosses to employ only those whom they prefer to take back.

Third—In any dispute arising as to prices or wage scale, they were under no conditions to go on strike for two years, arguments to be decided upon by a committee from both sides.

Fourth—It is strictly forbidden any delegate to enter any shop for the purpose of gaining any information as to existing conditions.

This trickery, sold out, settlement, resulted in hundreds of union cap makers being thrown out of work, their places being taken by scabs and learners.

The strikers who were true to their cause now can't find a job; also the larger shops, controlled by the "borders from within" have scabs and union men working side by side, with special privileges to the scabs. They truly were sold out like cattle, hair, hide, etc., as E. V. Debs remarked the pure and simpler are.

I followed this strike up with special interest for it greatly affected my neighbor and friend, and now I cannot help myself from putting it in ink, for it makes me think to see these fake "Socialists," with the aid of Gompers, Mitchell & Co., try to keep freedom and the working class separated.

No doubt, this gang of misrepresentatives now realize that they have dug their own graves, and all that is left for them is to fall in. United under Industrial Unionism our peaceful revolution is on, and united we will march onward, till we reach the goal, there to unfurl our flag, and announce the death of wage slavery.

Respectfully,

Morris Newman.

New York, December 17.

FROM ONE WHO KNOWS AND DOES.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I see by the Business Department Notes that subscriptions to the Weekly People are not coming in to the number that they should, and I want to say to the comrades that it is their fault. The workers will never subscribe unless asked. How are they to know about the paper unless we tell them? The comrades everywhere should wake up to the importance of this work and start at it at once. Remember you are giving the subscriber his money's worth and many will afterward thank you for having asked them to subscribe. Don't be backward. Get out and ask for subscriptions.

E. J. Dillon.

Evansville, Ind., December 17.

CINCINNATI MATTERS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—S. Frayne's letter on Cincinnati affairs is only another one of those seemingly endless, hastily formed opinions, based upon superficial knowledge and some probable bias or prejudice. I cannot say much about that man Jones, whom the local single taxers "imported" for a debate with them and who, I understand, is a quite recent recruit to Socialism, only that his enthusiasm is much greater than his knowledge of Socialism. It is, however, significant that these same single tax anti boss reformers did not seek to debate with any of our local speakers, especially since these so ruthlessly exposed their shallow cry of "reform," past and present. Neither did they notify the local of this debate and Socialists generally were unaware of it.

As to Frayne's assertion that Mills advertised himself as the one who will or can convert a locality to Socialism, I understand that this refers to some plan he has for getting articles on Socialism in the country press, and not to his personal ability to convert said country

districts. I must, in justice to Walter Thos. Mills, say that his analysis of the class struggle at our Sunday lecture course was as fine a scientific discourse as I ever listened to and I am sure that with a few more stays at Cincinnati he will clearly comprehend the industrial question. As to that fling of Frayne's about Mills' influence on our vote, why just compare our vote, 3,451 in the city, and 3,893 in the country last year respectively, 6,450 and 7,158 with any city in the State and you will find we did very well. For just bear in mind that the anti-boss, anti-Cox fight was centered here and the "pure and simpler" were really hoping that we would lose heavily because of the open stand for the I. W. W. taken by most of our active workers. Yes, I hear that articles had been prepared that were to prove to the satisfaction of all THAT CINCINNATI'S FATE SHOULD BE AS A WARNING TO ALL SOCIALISTS AND ESPECIALLY THOSE OF I. W. W. LEANINGS!

Now as to literature distributed, I want to say positively that the Executive Committee who has charge of the campaign bought no Wilshire's or Appeals. Some Appeals were sent to us and paid for by some local enthusiast. Our literature consisted of the two enclosed leaflets of which we used 50,000 each. All of our local speakers who probably did ninety per cent. of the speaking, are either openly for the I. W. W. or sympathizers, and invariably spoke along clear-cut, working class lines.

Frayne's statement that we would not permit questions on the open floor of our Sunday meetings for the purpose of shutting out questions on the I. W. W. has not got a speck of truth in it.

Because one or two individuals persisted in bringing religious tirades into our meetings it was thought best to request questions in writing and repeatedly have questions on Industrialism been asked and answered. I am rather inclined to think that Frayne's expulsion from the Socialist party has so distorted his views as to make his letters not only a detriment to himself but also to the I. W. W.

In conclusion, it might be mentioned that the executive committee who conducted the campaign which Frayne's letters seem to ridicule is made up of three members of the I. W. W., one most heartily in sympathy and the fifth "coming along." This ought to be some proof as to its "clearness" and ability and desire to conduct a clear, clean-cut working class campaign.

Fraternally,

E. H. Vaupel,

Chairman of Executive Committee.
Cincinnati, O., December 2.

LIKES THE SUE STORIES.

To the N. Y. Labor News.—Find enclosed 50 cents for which send me by return mail a copy of the Gold Sickle.

I received the Pigm's Shell, and found it so interesting that I could not put it down till finished. Comrade De Leon has certainly rendered a great service to English speaking people, by translating the works of Eugene Sue. I can see that a careful reading of Sue's stories is of great aid and stimulus to further study and I shall try to give the books wide circulation.

Walter Lohrntz.

South Bend, Wash., Dec. 13.

MACHINISTS OF CINCINNATI ORGANIZE IN I. W. W.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—At Cosmopolitan Hall the local I. W. W. organized the machinists, under the title of "The Metal and Machine Workers." The speakers were Organizer Fox and Comrade Swing. Afterwards the organization was made permanent with the following officers: President, Moschell; vice-president, Boesche; corresponding secretary, Paton; financial secretary, Miller.

The fun then began. The business agent of the machinist union, affiliated with the A. F. of L., Mr. Shilling, was present.

Wolfek, in the name of the I. W. W., invited him to take the floor, but he declined.

The writer then addressed the chair, saying a reflection had been cast upon both of the speakers, an individual present, in his hearing, had said: "He had listened intently to both speakers, and heard no logical reason why he, as a machinist, should join the new organization. Both were simply Socialist speeches." The writer then asked Organizer Fox to make another effort for the benefit of this individual.

This brought Shilling to his feet. He said the last speaker referred to him. He had said just those words, and he now repeated them: no logical reason had been given and the speeches were socialistic.

Fox replied: "He had no desire to deny the socialist trend of his thoughts, as expressed in his words." He told Shilling that the new organization promised the worker freedom from the wage system, as against unending wage slavery,

under the A. F. of L. He told him it promised success in dealing with conditions in the field of labor, because of its unity and solidarity as against A. F. of L. craft divisions and jurisdiction fights, which kept the workers divided and impotent. Fox said he knew Shilling in the past as a member of the S. L. P. and subsequently of the S. P., and why such a man should pretend to be blind to evident facts to him was incomprehensible.

Shilling replied by saying: "I am still of the same mind. I have listened to another Socialist speech. I have heard nothing new, no logical reason why I should join the new movement, or why any other machinist should."

The writer then asked him if he, as an individual, believed that any other individual was entitled to any part of that which he individually produced. And Shilling answered "No."

The writer then said: "This answer proves there is a screw loose somewhere." It seemed to him that the man who declared no other had a just right to a part of his product, and in the next breath declared an organization which stood for this one thing, industrial freedom, "to take and to hold that which you produce," was illogical, by this process of reasoning, was simply placing his mental poise in question.

This started Shilling. He smilingly assured us that he was by no means certain that he was evenly balanced mentally, and he also assured us that it didn't bother him, and a discussion on this subject he felt sure would not interest us. So he began to tell us what the machinist union had done for Socialism. How it had fought for and gained the right to discuss economics. It had made more Socialists than any other organization in the country. Its journal was a broad, liberal organ, devoted to the best interests of the machinists, and edited by one of the most liberal-minded men in America, and it was due to this organization and this journal that machinists were as well off as they were.

Boesche, an officer of the new union, took issue with him. He denied that the machinists organization was a factor in governing the price of labor in Cincinnati. He said almost every shop in the city was an open shop, and as to the liberality of its journal, and the man who edited it, he told Shilling that communications had been sent to it, of vital importance locally, and these were ignored. It began to get too hot for Shilling. He assured us he would discuss the subject no further.

Vaupel took the floor and plainly showed the folly of boring from within." As he was speaking Eisenberg came in, while Vaupel continued, the last corner was informed by his neighbor of the situation and as soon as Vaupel had finished Eisenberg was on his feet, so was Shilling—but HE was making for the door.

Eisenberg said: "Mr. Shilling, please remain just a few minutes longer." Shilling pleaded that he had a wife and baby at home, and really he was sorry, but, indeed, he must be going; in fact, he had stayed too long as it was! Eisenberg pleaded some more, and with his watch in his hand, Shilling consented to remain just a few minutes longer.

Eisenberg told us then he would be brief. He said he had known Shilling for ten years. He had known him as a good boy, and he believed he was a good man. He had known him when, with the enthusiasm of youth, he was on fire with the desire to right the wrongs of the worker. He reviewed in good part the struggle of the machinists under the A. F. of L. He cited the bitter defeat here in Cincinnati when Gompers promised hundreds of thousands of dollars to them, and never sent that many cents, and the union machinist had to go cagging. He asked him if he was not convinced that boring from within was folly?

In reply Shilling corrected a statement concerning the present membership of his union in Chicago and bid us good night.

The thing most evident to all present was this. Black is white or vice versa when the vision of one is warped by the necessity of at least pretending to earn the salary of business agent of the local union of A. F. of L. machinists. Eisenberg, who had known Shilling for ten years, told me that, personally as far as he knows, not a word can be said against the man. Shilling is a fine looking fellow, has an open countenance and can look you straight in the eye, but his reasoning is as innocent of logic as a fish is of feathers.

B. S. Frayne.

Cincinnati, O., December 6.

SECTION DETROIT, ATTENTION. Grand festival and ball arranged by Section Detroit, S. L. P., at Arbeiter Hall, corner Catherine and Russell, Saturday evening, December 30, 1905. Admission, twenty-five cents.

Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second the day, third the year.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

J. F. HOPKINTON, MASS.—There are no statistics extant giving the figures of the wages of the organized and the wages of the unorganized workmen. Such figures would be next to impossible to get. As a rule, the wages of the organized are higher, but generally not as high as the leaders of the craft Unions pretend. Not infrequently instances come to our knowledge of unorganized men getting higher wages than organized and receiving better treatment.

E. R. M., PITTSBURG, PA.—All the reports of the Pittsburg stogie-makers' strike, so far received, have been published.

Kindly send to this office correct address of J. S. Goldberg.

H. J. B., B. FLORENCE, COL.—The invention of the cotton gin, without the Louisiana Purchase, would have given slavery a new hold. The Louisiana Purchase, without the invention of the cotton gin would not have given slavery a new hold. The reason is obvious. After the cotton gin was invented, then slavery became expansionist. It became so for two reasons—first to extend the area on which the cotton gin could be operated; second, for political reason of packing Congress, the Senate especially, with slave-holding representatives against the North.

C. F., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—First. An I. W. W. capmaker drew up in "Der Arbeiter" the list of charges, that the Belmont-Gompers salary-drawers in the A. F. of L. capmakers Union are anonymously publishing against the I. W. W. capmakers, and he offered \$200 to anyone who could prove the said charges.—NO RESPONSE. The Belmont-Gompers exquisites have also been challenged to put their charges under oath.—NO RESPONSE.

Second. We have not yet been able to ascertain how much money Belmont is contributing towards the distribution of the anonymous capmakers' lampoon. Guess he is paying for the whole of it.

"FRIEND," NEW YORK.—Dear friend—you have none but yourself to blame. All these years you have been saying: "I know nothing of the row in the S. L. P. when the split occurred and I don't care to." Now you are suffering the consequences of indifference to history. He who "don't care" about history does so at his peril. History, the knowledge of the past, imparts clear-sightedness as to the present and the future. That "split" was history. As well might you have said: "I know nothing of the row with England in 1776, and don't care to."

C. W., LIGHT, MO.—See the article "Kicking Christian Ethics Overboard" in this Weekly. International Socialism surely did not take its Red Flag from Morocco, anymore than Paul of Tarsus took his name from Roosevelt's discredited pet, Paul Morton. How come you to the notion?

S. B., NEW YORK.—It is no uncommon occurrence for walking delegates of craft unions to take bribes from non-Unionmen in order that they can work. The opportunity for such bribes to be given is one of the objects of craft Union leaders in making initiation fees high and keeping men out.

"CAPMAKER," NEW YORK.—No, Sir! We shall not allow you to purchase with the "celebration of May Day" the right to commit treason to the Working Class. The A. F. of L. leaders of your Union have tried to commit treason to the Working Class. They sought to induce employers of I. W. W. men to dismiss them on the ground that they were Socialists. Don't call again. Your Socialist mask is too thin.

A. L., NEW YORK.—Impossible to tell in advance whether an article, that this office can not read in the original, will be acceptable in the translation. The article's quantity and quality must first be accessible to this office's judgment. With this caveat, we say—go ahead. Shall give the translation careful consideration. The subject is timely.

THE CATHOLIC ASSOCIATED PRESS, WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Rev. Thos. J. Shahan's, S. T. D., article on "The Meaning of Christmas Day" is refused publication. It is false ethnologically; it is false historically; it is false philologically; it is false archeologically. We recommend to the Rev. gentleman that he read Ignaz Goldziher's great philologic work on "Mythology Among the Jews."

"STOCKHOLDER," BROOKLYN, N. Y.—If you are a stockholder in the "Daily Call" corporation, the only way to do is to demand a sworn statement by the Board of Directors of the funds they have received and now have in hand. You will have a high old time to get that sworn statement made. That will be the first step to take.

H. J., SHAWNEE, O.—The name is

not on the mailing list.
J. H. S., BRAWLEY, CAL.—The recent Jena national convention of the German Social Democracy is of no historic importance. Otherwise it would have been commented upon in these columns, as the Dresden convention was. A Trades Union convention had taken place just before at Cologne. This convention had sat down hard upon the general strike idea. Its resolution was aimed at the Anarchists. With this real object in view the Trades Union convention allowed itself to be carried away too far, theoretically. At the Jena convention of the party that anti-general strike theory was the subject for criticism, and was partly rejected, in the sense that a political general strike may be needed to prevent government inroads into political rights.

H. S. L., HUNTINGTON, ARK.—The manuscript of the translations of fully six more Eugene Sue stories is ready. Other matters, and also technical difficulties in the composing room, have crowded them out of The People and prevented their being set up. They will be re-started in the course of the year, but not likely in the Weekly, in the Daily only.

F. P. J., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—The translation is welcome. Send more.

C. H., NEW YORK.—All Johns are males, but not all males are Johns. Socialism would be democracy, but not all democracy is Socialism.

J. S., ROCKLAND, ME.—The conference called by the New Jersey S. P. with the S. L. P. of that State, and accepted by the latter, as published in these columns, held its first session on the 17th instant in Newark, N. J., and adjourned to meet again on the 31st. The minutes of the transactions will be published as fast as adopted, from meeting to meeting. You shall have to wait.

F. E. M., LARNED, KAN.—All the four Industrialist meetings addressed by Debs in this city were successful. No disturbances. Volkszeitung did organize for a rumpus. Put it off from meeting to meeting. Finally gave it up.

W. L., NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—See answer given above to J. F. Hopkinton, Mass., on the general subject. More specifically, the wages of a craft Union-man and the amount that he enjoys, his earnings proper, are not the same thing. He may receive higher wages than a non-Union-man, and yet have less to feed and clothe himself and his family. The heavy taxes that the Belmont-Gompers craft-Union officials impose upon the membership, and the blackmail that they levy upon these often leaves them with less to live on than the non-Union-man.

H. J. N., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—The circumstance that the overwhelming majority of the working class is unorganized it not an evidence that "the Union question does not arise"; on the contrary, it is emphatic evidence that the Union question must be speedily seen to. Without class-conscious organization of the working class Socialism can not triumph, and all Socialist political movement is visionary. Consequently, a condition of things in which the overwhelming majority of the working class is found unorganized points to the urgency of the Union question.

B. B., NEW YORK.—Why, man, we are not neutral; never pretended to be. We are as un-neutral on the economic field as we are on the political. For the identical reason that we fight Belmont politically, we fight his economic outpost—the A. F. of L.

J. V. D., DOUGLAS, NEB.—First. By "Kangaroo" never was anything meant but the Volkszeitung Corporation clique, and, of course, its scattered agents in other cities. The Debs element never came under that category.

Second. The "Kangaroo" died when that element failed to kill The People, that is, to muzzle the S. L. P. and the S. T. & L. A. The People is indestructible. Its foundation and also its striking arm gained in solidarity and swing through the assaults upon it. CLAUDE KNIGHT, SEATTLE, WASH.—You have barked up the wrong tree. The threat that, if we do not publish your alleged answer to the Anthony letter, you will consider us a coward, neither frightens us into publishing it lest we be considered a coward, nor does it anger us into abstaining from publishing it, out of pure darddevilry. Fact is you are known in this office for what Anthony depicted you to be—a legitimate incubator of the British S. D. F., with all its Hyndmanian lack of grasp of the Socialist Movement, consequently, ignorant of the mission of Unionism and too viciously conceited to learn from those who know. In all this your "answer" confirms the Anthony

(Continued on page 6.)

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
 Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New
 Read Street, New York.
 S. L. P. OF CANADA
 National Secretary, 361 Richmond St.,
 London, Ont.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
 2-6 New Read Street, New York City
 (The Party's literary agency.)
 Notice—For technical reasons no party
 announcements can go in that are not
 in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

N. Y. S. E. C.
 Meeting at headquarters, Daily People
 building, 2-6 New Read Street, N. Y.,
 on December 22. All present; also
 Charles H. Chase and John Hossack, as
 desired at previous meeting. Kuhn pre-
 sented excuses for absence from two
 preceding meetings; accepted. Minutes
 of previous meeting accepted as read.

Under special order the two resolutions
 on party press, submitted at the last
 meeting by the secretary and laid over
 for consideration under this head at this
 meeting, were taken up and discussed
 at length. It was decided not to con-
 sider them. It was the sense of the
 majority of the committee that the resolu-
 tions were unnecessary, as the man-
 agement of the party press is bringing
 about the results aimed at in the resolu-
 tions.

The secretary submitted a call for the
 Troy convention; adopted and ordered
 published.

Communications: Vote of Section
 Scandinavian on member of N. E. C.
 Read. From Boris Reinstein, two dollars
 for party name defence fund, as per re-
 cent appeal.

Adjournment followed.

Justus Ebert, Secy.

NEW YORK STATE CONVENTION.

**Socialist Labor Party Meet in Troy,
 March 17th and 18th, 1906.**

To the Sections of the S. L. P. of the
 State of New York,
 Greeting:

Acting in accordance with the instruc-
 tions of the last State convention of the
 Socialist Labor Party, held in New York
 City in July, 1904, your S. E. C. herewith
 calls upon you to elect delegates to the
 State convention to be held in Troy,
 N. Y., on Saturday and Sunday, March
 17th and 18th, 1906. The basis of repre-
 sentation, as defined by the New York
 City-State convention of 1904, is as fol-
 lows:

"Sections of less than fifty members
 are entitled to one delegate each and
 Sections of more than fifty members to
 one delegate for every fifty members
 and major fraction thereof."

It should be plain to all the Sections in
 the State that the State convention of
 1904 will be an important one. We are
 living in an age of momentous foreign
 and domestic events, all of which go to
 demonstrate the soundness of our com-
 prehensive working class policy. As a
 consequence, the prejudiced ignorance and
 bitter antipathies, in and out of the labor
 movement, that made our work so
 difficult in the past, are now giving way
 to feelings of respect and admiration,
 and they who formerly antagonized now
 fraternize with us. We are at the turning
 of the tide, and should be alert to the
 fact, and make the most of it, not
 that we should aim to dominate in a
 partisan spirit, but that we may be bet-
 ter able to organize our class in the in-
 terest of its sublime, historic mission. It
 is under such auspicious conditions that
 we are called to convene in Troy, in
 March 1906, there and then to perfect
 our organization and prepare for our next
 campaign. Our Sections must decide upon
 the course to be pursued in view of the
 events and changes above referred to.

\$200 signatures must be collected for
 our state nominating papers in all the
 counties of the State, many of them
 purely agricultural and without the nec-
 essary connections. We must nominate
 put organizers in the field and further
 extend our connections throughout the
 State. This will require preparation, ex-
 perience and work. But with the illustrious
 examples of indomitable perseverance
 afforded by our Russian comrades be-
 fore us, and the condition of the labor
 movement in the State, in our favor, all
 the Sections should send delegates to the
 convention prepared to tackle the job
 with enthusiasm and determination to
 succeed. Labor conquers all things, and
 this is one of the least of the things that
 labor must conquer.

In this spirit—fully alive to our op-
 portunities and fully aware of our dif-
 ficulties—we call upon you to elect dele-
 gates to the convention of the Socialist
 Labor Party of the State of New York,
 Troy, Saturday and Sunday, March 17
 and 18.

Delegates should be elected not later
 than February 9 and reported to the un-
 derground not later than February 23,
 1906.

Long live International Socialism!
 For the New York State Ex-
 ecutive Committee,
 Justus Ebert, Secretary.

GENERAL AGITATION FUND.

During the week ending with Decem-
 ber 23, 1905, the following contributions
 were received to the above fund:

Holger Schmalfuss, Pittsfield, Mass.	\$1.00
Wm. B. Post, Chicago, Ill.	1.00
Wm. Bonstap, Greenwood, B. C.	2.00
Joseph Finkbohner, Philadel- phia, Pa.	2.00
Frank Willard, Lander, Wyo. (for December)	2.00
Val Martis, Jacksonville, Ill.	2.00
Section Houston, Texas.	5.00
Herman Lebahn, Montrose, Colo.	2.00
Fred Hoffman, Montrose, Colo.	5.00
Section Newport News, Va. (per Yeal)	5.00
John C. Stahlman, Morgan Hill, Cal.	1.00
Total	\$25.50
Previously acknowledged	1971.99
Grand total	\$1,997.49

Henry Kuhn, National Sec.

RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONISTS' FUND.

After a lull of several months recent
 events have again stirred up collections
 for this fund. It is to be hoped that
 the full significance of the events in
 Russia, as well as the reflex action
 bound to attract all other countries, will
 not be lost upon the revolutionists of
 America. The work of this fund should
 be quick, persistent, winding up with a
 grand climax on January 22, the day
 set by the International Socialist Bureau
 for international demonstrations in
 commemoration of the St. Petersburg
 massacre.

The revolutionists of Russia, now en-
 gaged in a death struggle with the forces
 of autocracy, are freely giving up their
 lives. We might at least give up some
 dollars.

The total amount collected on this
 fund up to July 14 was \$177.74. Hith-
 er to remittances have been made to the
 Geneva headquarters of the Russian
 Social Democratic Party, but under the
 call of the International Bureau all re-
 mittances will henceforth be made to
 Brussels. Since July 14 the receipts were:

Collected at Grand Central Palace; Daily People Concert, Nov. 30.	\$8.75
Anna and Boris Reinstein, Buffalo, N. Y.	50.00
James F. Morris, New York	2.75
John Lindgren, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.50
Henry Blum, New York	1.00
J. A. Francis, New York (day's wages)	3.00
H. K. Brooklyn, N. Y. (day's wages)	3.00

Total \$70.00
 Previously acknowledged 177.74

Grand total \$247.74
 Henry Kuhn, National Sec.

TO ALL PROGRESSIVE LABOR OR-
GANIZATIONS.

(Continued from page 4.)

intervention, that "hands off" is the
 safest policy and that the revolutionary
 working class of the world will resist,
 with all its might, any attempt to use
 it as an instrument to drown in blood
 the lofty aspirations of the Russian pro-
 letariat.

These demonstrations are to mean all
 that and not less than that; in their
 world-wide extent, all that they mean
 will not fail to be noted by both our
 brethren in Russia and by those outside
 of Russia who may be inclined to come
 to the aid of their oppressors.

The National Executive Committee of
 the Socialist Labor Party of America,
 immediately upon receipt of the call from
 Brussels, at once issued its call to the
 organizations of the S. L. P. in the Unit-
 ed States, and Section New York County,
 in obedience thereto, now calls upon
 you to lend your aid to the end that
 the demonstration on January 22 next,
 to be held in this metropolis of the West-
 ern hemisphere, be made as memorable
 and as impressive as befits the working
 class of our greater city.

The demonstration will be held in the
 evening of Monday, January 22 at the
 Grand Central Palace, 43rd Street and
 Lexington Avenue.
 So that we may jointly bring out our
 full strength and make this demonstra-
 tion as representative as possible we
 propose that each organization herewith
 addressed elect two delegates to attend
 a conference on Saturday, January 6th,
 1906, 8 p. m., at The Annex, Manhattan
 Lyceum, 18-17 East 3rd Street, near
 Bowery, said conference to then organize
 for the work of making that demonstra-
 tion a success in every way.

The General Committee of Section
 New York Co., S. L. P.
 L. Ahelsson, Organizer.
 2-6 New Read Street, New York City.

HELP THIS ALONG.

Data is wanted on corporation
 methods in securing franchises, including
 evidences of bribery, collusion, evasion
 of taxes, stealings, etc. Newspaper clip-
 pings especially desirable. Kindly send
 such information to F. J. Boyle, Mailing
 Division, Boston P. O., Mass.

I. W. W. ACTIVITY

GENERAL OFFICE APPEALS FOR AID
FOR TWO STRIKES.

**Capitalists Are Rapidly Becoming Aware
 That the Organization Is a Factor for
 Working Class Good—A Self-Explan-
 atory Circular.**

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 23, 1905.
 "Labor is entitled to all it produces!"
 To All Members and Supporters of the
 Industrial Workers of the World.
 With the growth of the Industrial
 Workers of the World in every industrial
 centre of this land, the capitalists be-
 came aware of the fact that this orga-
 nization was rapidly becoming a factor
 for good for the wage-workers. Persecu-
 tion manifold and in many forms against
 members of the I. W. W. was the next
 step in their fight of resistance against
 the awakening forces of labor, assisted
 therein by the labor lieutenants of the
 Civic Federation.

Undaunted in their spirit, despite these
 obstacles, the warriors of the I. W. W.
 forged ahead. Their discharge did not
 break their courage, as long as there
 were not too many of them compelled
 to bear the brunt of these skirmishes.
 With new hopes implanted in their
 hearts, those who were formerly denied
 the right to organize joined the I. W. W.
 realizing, using the words of an of-
 ficer of the Western Federation of Min-
 ers, that this organization meant their
 placing on a higher level of all those
 who had heretofore been despairing in
 their misery.

It is on the recognition of these princi-
 ples that the strike of 200 silk weavers
 of Brighton, New York, New York City,
 and the strike and subsequent lockout of
 400 tobacco workers in Pittsburg must be
 judged. When this appeal for support
 reaches the supporters of the I. W. W.,
 the letter of the constitution should give
 no cause for bickering. Scarcely orga-
 nized, these wage-earners were only man-
 ifesting that glorious spirit of working
 class solidarity when their fellow work-
 mates were discharged for daring to ad-
 vocate the rights of their fellow work-
 ers. This spirit must not be crushed! The
 hopes of the wage-earners must not be
 destroyed for want of support in the
 struggle they have forced to make for
 the protection of their rights, and yours
 also. Over 600 wage-workers must be
 supported in these fights. This appeal
 goes to all who, though safe to-day, may
 themselves be plunged into a war with
 the masters to-morrow, if they fail to
 support their brothers in this struggle.

Collections should be taken up at once
 in the shops, the mines, the factories and
 the mills—among organized and unorga-
 nized. All unions should contribute
 their share. Men and women of the I.
 W. W.—show your fighting co-workers
 that voluntary contributions will suffice
 to support those now out on the streets
 in winter's bitter cold. All collections and
 contributions should be sent to W. E.
 Trautmann, No. 148 W. Madison Street,
 Chicago, Ill., and a statement accompany-
 ing the same as to how the contributions
 should be divided between the striking
 silk workers and the tobacco workers.

**BE UP AND HUSTLING! CLOSE
 THE RANKS! GIVE SUPPORT! "A
 VICTORY FOR THEM IS A VICTORY
 FOR YOU!"**

CHAS. O. SHERMAN,
 General President.
 Wm. E. TRAUTMANN,
 General Secretary-Treasurer,
 148 W. Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.

DEBS' GREAT SPEECH

**THE SPEECH ON INDUSTRIAL UNION-
 ISM, DELIVERED DECEMBER 10, 1905,
 BY EUGENE V. DEBS, AT GRAND
 CENTRAL PALACE, NEW YORK, WAS
 STENOGRAPHICALLY REPORTED
 AND WILL APPEAR IN THE WEEKLY
 PEOPLE, COMPLETE IN THE ISSUE
 OF JANUARY 20, 1906.**

**THIS SPEECH WAS ENTHUSIAS-
 TICALLY RECEIVED BY A CROWDED
 HOUSE, WHICH NOT ONLY APPLAUDED,
 BUT GAVE NEAR \$150 IN COLLEC-
 TION TO DEFRAY EXPENSES OF THE
 MEETING. SO GREAT WAS THE INTER-
 EST AROUSED ON THE TOPIC OF
 THE SPEAKER'S ADDRESS, THAT 335
 FIVE CENT PAMPHLETS: ADDRESS
 ON PREAMBLE OF THE I. W. W.
 WERE SOLD.**

**YOU SHOULD READ THIS GREAT
 SPEECH BY EUGENE V. DEBS. ORDER
 THE WEEKLY PEOPLE AT ONCE. FOR
 PURPOSES OF DISTRIBUTION WE
 WILL MAIL 5 TO 100 COPIES TO ONE
 ADDRESS AT THE RATE OF ONE
 CENT PER COPY; 100 TO 500 COPIES,
 75c PER 100; OVER 500 COPIES, 1/2
 CENT PER COPY.**

**WEEKLY PEOPLE,
 P. O. BOX 1598,
 NEW YORK.**

SLANDERS NAILED.

**Malicious Statement of A. F. of L. Re-
 futed by Affidavit of I. W. W.
 Capmakers.**

The following affidavit has been drawn
 up by the Cloth Hat and Cap Makers Un-
 ion, 177 I. W. W. in refutation of the
 false charges circulated against the un-
 ion by the United Cloth Hat and Cap-
 makers Union of America, A. F. of L.:

We, the Hat and Cap workers of the
 Industrial Union of the I. W. W., de-
 clare that the statements, hereinafter
 referred to and described in paragraphs,
 First, Second and Third, made by the
 Executive Board of the United Cloth Hat
 and Cap Makers of America, which ap-
 peared in the public press as follows:
 In the "Wahrheit" on Dec. 10, 1905;
 in the "Forward" on Dec. 11, 1905; also
 in the leaflets which they circulated re-
 garding the same subject, as untrue and
 utterly false.

First: We absolutely deny their charge
 that we have, or at any time have, as
 members of our Union "Pinkertons."

Second: We absolutely deny their charge
 that the delegates selected by us for the
 District Council of New York, are, or
 at any time have been, "scabs".

Third: We absolutely deny that a cer-
 tain Zeikind and a certain Mogilewsky
 are or at any time have been members
 of our union.

We further declare that the Executive
 Board of the United Cloth Hat and Cap
 Makers of America circulated the above
 mentioned false statements deliberately,
 knowing them to be false and with ac-
 tual malice.

In view of the above denials and de-
 clarations we resolve that the Executive
 Board of the U. C. H. & C. Makers of
 U. M., who circulated the mentioned
 false statements, be branded as delibe-
 rate and malicious liars; that the state-
 ments which they have heretofore made,
 or which they may hereafter make be
 regarded as utterly unworthy of any
 consideration whatsoever.

Alex Scheffel,
 A. Ranz,
 Morris Derdechevsky,

Executive Committee.

Sworn to before me this 20th day of
 December, Nineteen-hundred and five.

Harry I. Dobzynski,
 Commissioner of Deeds, New York City.

LETTER BOX.

(Continued from page 5.)

letter. Your "answer" is therefore,
 superfluous.

F. P. EVANSVILLE, IND.—The
 stenographic report of the Chicago Con-
 vention will be speedily out. Its publica-
 tion has been delayed by the necessity of
 getting up an index to it. Without the
 index the report would be unwieldy. The
 compiling of an index is arduous work.

"READER," SPOKANE, WASH.—
 The English papers that sustain the I.
 W. W. are the Daily and Weekly
 People; the Faribault, Minn., "Refer-
 endum" and "Line-up" combined, and
 the "Crisis." Straddling the fence are
 the Los Angeles, Cal., "Common Sense,"
 Helena "Montana News," Chicago "In-
 ternational Review" and Chicago "So-
 cialist" and "Appeal to Reason." Against
 the I. W. W. openly, or covertly behind
 the mask of neutrality, are "The Work-
 er," "Cleveland Citizen," Toledo "So-
 cialist," Milwaukee "Social Democratic
 Herald."

F. A. M., NEW YORK.—Fact is the
 Volkszeitung Corporation hitched on to
 the West in order to save itself from
 drowning on the spot.

N. H. LYLE, WASH.—Debs' speech
 on the I. W. W. delivered at the Grand
 Central Palace in this city, will be
 speedily published in these columns
 and then in pamphlet form. The sten-
 ographer immediately went to work
 upon it.

A. S. DENVER, COLO.—For in-
 stance—the value of \$50,000-garters may
 drop, and no drop in wages would fol-
 low from that because \$50,000-garters
 are no more part of the necessities of
 life to the workman. If the value of such
 garters go up, likewise: the value of
 labor power remains unaffected. That is
 the normal state of things. But things
 are rarely normal. A rise in the value
 of such garters, or a fall in their value,
 may so cut into the superabundance
 that the capitalist enjoys that he may
 lower wages to "recoup" himself.

J. S., BROOKLYN, N.—The objection
 to be tail to the kite of the Labor
 Movement comes from vanity. The tail
 is essential to the flying of the kite. Any
 boy has found out that.

W. J. F., NO. ADAMS, MASS.—An
 S. L. P. man will not vote to increase
 the pay of an arm of the capitalist ser-
 vice like the Police.

"READER," NEW YORK.—We are
 on to the person. Attempts to spy upon
 the S. L. P. and pump this office have
 been made from that quarter, and
 proved abortive. Thanks all the same
 for the warning.

A. G. WINONA, MINN.—Graham
 and Munson are the two systems most
 generally in use, and doubtless the best

for the purpose of perfecting in stenog-
 raphy.

H. P. G., LYNN, MASS.—Both ques-
 tions require answers that interpret the
 constitution of the Party. This office
 has no authority to interpret the Party's
 constitution.

H. T., NEW YORK.—Receipt of the
 matter was duly acknowledged in these
 columns. The article was flippant.
 Whatever point it may have raised was
 answered in the Letter Box answer to a
 New Orleans inquirer.

F. M., PROVIDENCE, R. I.; H. H.,
 OAKLAND, CAL.; M. C., DENVER,
 COLO.; M. D. F., BOSTON, MASS.;
 G. G., MILWAUKEE, WIS., N. N.,
 TERE HAUTE, IND.; X. X., CHI-
 CAGO, ILL.; T. T., BROCKTON,
 MASS.—Matter received.

UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONA-
THAN.

(Continued from page 4.)

er in Fall River see the benefit to him
 of nationalizing the railroads as quickly
 as he would see the benefit to him of
 nationalizing the factory in which he
 works?

B. J.—N-n-o-o!

U. S.—Would a striking shoemaker of
 Lynn see the benefit to him of nation-
 alizing the railroads or the Fall River
 factories as quickly as he would see the
 benefit of nationalizing the shoe factory
 which, in the hands of the boss, is mak-
 ing him old at 30?

B. J.—N-n-o-o!

U. S.—Carry this on with all other in-
 dustries, what is the result?

B. J.—It looks blue.

U. S.—The result is that when you go
 with a proposition to nationalize one in-
 dustry only, you virtually deprive your-
 self of the aid of the workers in all
 others, all of whom you need.

B. J.—I never thought of that.

U. S.—To demand the nationalization
 of one industry is, accordingly, false tac-
 tics. You get, as you admitted before,
 the whole enemy upon you, and you keep
 the voters of the bulk of the workers
 away.

B. J.—That is insane.

U. S.—And, as the Socialist Labor
 Party men are not insane, they don't try
 such insane tactics. The nationalization
 of any one of the industries will be the
 work of that political party only that
 demands the nationalization of all. That
 Party can't come into power except on a
 whole-lot platform.

CARD PARTY IN BUFFALO.

Section Erie County, N. Y., will hold
 a Pedro Party and Dance Saturday
 evening, Dec. 30, at Florence Parlors,
 527 Main Street. Handsome prizes will
 be given. Good music and a general
 good time is assured to all attending.
 Tickets 25 cents including free wardrobe
 for sale by all comrades. If you are a
 friend of the Socialist Labor Party you
 should help make the affair a success
 by attending and bringing friends along.

MILWAUKEE SYLVESTER CELEBRA-
TION.

The Socialist Labor Party of Mil-
 waukee, will hold a Sylvester Celebra-
 tion and Ball Sunday, Dec. 31, 1905, at
 the Vorwaerts Turn Hall, corner 3rd and
 Reservoir Avenue. Tickets sell at
 15 cents, and 25 cents at the door.
 Starts 8 p. m.

RENSELAER COUNTY, ATTENTION

A special meeting will be held of
 Section Rensselaer County on Sunday,
 December 31, 3 p. m., at headquarters,
 351 River Street, Troy, N. Y. Our ob-
 ject is to arrange for a mass meeting to
 be held on January 22, 1906, to aid
 the Russian Revolutionists, who are
 valiantly fighting to throw off the
 heavy yoke of Czarism, under which
 they have long suffered.

Comrades, you are urgently requested
 to attend this special meeting, and also
 to make every effort to induce other
 members of the working class to come.
 George F. Bussey, Sec.

BROOKLYN GERMANS ATTEN-
TION.

A meeting for the purpose of organiz-
 ing a German Branch of the Socialist
 Labor Party in Kings County, will be
 held at Manshart's Hall, corner of
 Harmon Street and Hamburg Avenue,
 Brooklyn, Sunday, Dec. 31, at 10 a. m.
 All German sympathizers and those who
 have already signified their willingness
 to join, are urged to be present in time.
 Organizing Committee.

HARTFORD ATTENTION.

An Entertainment and Social will be
 given by Section Hartford, for the bene-
 fit of the State Organization of the S.
 L. P., on Sunday, Dec. 31st, at 8 p. m.,
 at S. L. P. Hall, 802 Main Street.
 Admission 10 cents. Ladies free.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS! MOTHERS!

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup
 has been used for over SIXTY YEARS BY MIL-
 LIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN
 while TEething, with PERFECT SUCCESS.
 IT SOOTHES THE CHILD, SOFTENS THE GUMS,
 ALLAYS ALL PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and
 is the best remedy for DIARRHOEA. Sold by
 Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure
 and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,"
 and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT
NOTES

For the week ending Saturday, De-
 cember 23rd, we received 190 subscrip-
 tions to the Weekly People, and 18 mail
 subscriptions to the Daily People, a
 total of 208. The roll of honor this
 week, for five or more subscriptions sent
 in by one person, is:

E. Claflin, Perkinsville, Vt., 10; C. H.
 Duncan, Spokane, Wash., 8; R. E. Kor-
 tum, St. Louis, Mo., 8; John Oander,
 Fieldbrook, Cal., 7; Fred Brown, Cleve-
 land, O., 6; C. E. Warner, New Haven,
 Conn., 6; J. H. Roberts, Curranville,
 Kans., 5; W. J. Snyder, Altoona, Pa., 5;
 W. O. Nelson, Altoona, Pa., 5. John
 Farrell, Lowell, Mass., bought \$1.75
 worth of prepaid subscription cards.

Here is a chance for you to do some
 good work. We want to make the
 month of January, 1906, a memorable
 one. It is the month of Red Sunday.
 Our efforts should be bent toward get-
 ting, at the very least, two thousand new
 readers within the influence of the
 world-wide movement, of which Red
 Sunday, is a manifestation and inspira-
 tion. Let us get over the "mid-summer
 picnic" stage, and get out and hustle
 for the Social Revolution.

Here are the means to this end. From
 January 1st to January 31st, 1906, we
 will accept three yearly subscriptions to
 the Weekly People, at one dollar for
 the three. For you to take advantage
 of this reduced price you must send in
 three yearly subscriptions AT ONE